





# August 20 by-election in Sands constituency

A parliamentary by-election in the Sands constituency in Northern Ireland, to elect a successor to Robert Sands, the dead hunger striker and Provisional IRA gunman, is to be held on August 20.

The writ for the election is to be moved in the Commons on Tuesday by Mr Dafydd Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, who has had assurances that neither the Government nor the Labour Party will block his move.

Sands, who was serving a 14-year jail sentence for possessing firearms, was elected to the Commons on April 10 by a narrow majority of 1,446 votes over Mr Harry West, the Official Unionist candidate.

He was unable to take his seat, and died on May 4 after 66 days without food.

Mr Thomas was approached by supporters of Sands and of a by-election campaign soon after his death, to initiate a fresh by-election. But the Government decided to forestall the election of another hunger-striker, with the certainty of more adverse publicity worldwide, by hurrying through the Parliament the Representation of the People Act.

The disqualifications from membership of the Commons, or from nomination for election to the Commons, any convicted person serving a sentence of more than one year. The Act received Royal Assent on July 2.

Mr Thomas and Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, yesterday told Mr Francis Pym, leader of the House of Commons, that they intended to move the writ for a by-election on August 13.

Mr Pym consulted Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of



Royal wrangle: The views from London and Madrid

## Mystery of Whitehall advice to the Palace

The Foreign Office did its best yesterday to play down the suggestion that a major diplomatic row had been caused by its advice to the Prince of Wales over starting his honeymoon from Gibraltar.

While protests flooded in from Madrid, officials maintained that there was no evidence of a serious breach in diplomatic relations with Spain.

King Juan Carlos's decision to cancel his visit to the royal wedding was described as a gesture, which evidently the Spanish head of state felt obliged to make.

The implication was that, despite the strong feelings aroused, Anglo-Spanish relations ought to continue, at the official level, perfectly well.

The mystery yesterday was over the nature of the Foreign Office advice to Buckingham Palace on the matter. As is usual with all journeys undertaken by the Prince, the Foreign Office was consulted.

But the advice given must always remain confidential.

What seemed clear was that the dispute blew up very suddenly. When Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, met the Spanish Foreign Minister, Señor José Pedro Pérez-Llorca, in Brussels last week, the Gibraltar issue was not mentioned.

Instead, there was a discussion of Spain's candidacy for membership of the European Community.

## Spain 'told of visit only last weekend'

Spain made "urgent and serious attempts at every level" to convince the British Government and Buckingham Palace of the inadvisability of the Prince of Wales beginning his honeymoon in Gibraltar, the Spanish Foreign Ministry said in Madrid yesterday.

The ministry denied that any formal protest over the decision had been made, but it referred to the journey to Gibraltar as "inopportune, gratuitously inconsiderate and mistaken".

The Spanish Government was not told about the Gibraltar visit until last weekend and Señor José Pedro Pérez-Llorca, Spanish Foreign Minister, personally appealed to - highly placed British Government officials saying that the visit was a diplomatic error and could provoke a setback in relations, according to reliable sources.

The British Embassy had no comment on the dispute which arose after King Juan Carlos rejected his invitation to the wedding.

The attempts by Spain to convince Britain to cancel or play down the Gibraltar visit, included contacts between representatives of the Zarzuela Palace, the residence of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia, and Buckingham Palace.

When it became clear in Madrid that the Spanish authorities were unable to con-

## Mountains that move from sea to land

By the Staff of "Nature"

Many of the mountains on the sea-bed will one day become mountains on land, according to four geophysicists writing in the American journal, *Science*.

Evidence, they say, is accumulating to suggest that some of the big mountain ranges in the world may be made from piles of submarine mountains which have travelled thousands of miles over many millions of years to their present resting places.

High plateaux under the sea are still on the move, between two and 10 centimetres each year, and it is likely that one day they too will be slammed up against the edge of continents to form more high land.

That latest idea is rather different from conventional wisdom on mountain building. Geophysicists have thought that many mountain ranges are created by the crumpling of the earth's crust near places where two large segments of the crust, called tectonic plates, meet.

But Dr Z Ben-Avraham and colleagues from Stanford University and the United States Geological Survey say that simple crumpling, as one plate slides underneath another, is unlikely to be solely responsible for the world's major mountain chains.

What is more likely is that the movement of the plates, over many millions of years, brings elevated sections of crust to plate boundaries - where they get stuck.

That, at least, is what appears to have happened in the mountain chains along the north-western coast of America. The idea emerged from extensive geological surveys of the region, which revealed that the mountains were made of several very different types of rock that could not all have come from the American continent.

Ben-Avraham suggested that they had probably originated as much as a thousand miles away in the Pacific. The most likely building material, especially for mountains on plate boundaries, is oceanic crust, which is carried along by the movement of the plates.

Precisely how the submarine plateaux become detached from the ocean plate when they meet a continent and precisely how they travel still remains something of a mystery.

*Nature*, Science, vol 213, p47 (1981).

## Pickets gather in Edinburgh Lesson for Heseltine in Scottish clash

This morning members of the Scottish Labour Party's executive and of the several public service trade unions will gather outside St Andrew's House in Edinburgh to picket Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, on behalf of the prerogatives of Lothian Regional Council.

They want the repeal of the recent Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act. Under it Mr Younger has moved to withhold some £7m of Lothian's basic 1981-82 budget of £25m because he has been empowered to judge the region's spending plans excessive and unreasonable.

The pickets are taking part in no more regional drama. For the playlet of Younger versus Lothian, running in Edinburgh for most of this year, has something to tell Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment and custodian of local authorities in England and Wales.

That is: by allowing an argument between mighty central government and political enthusiasts on the left of the Labour Party to develop into a constitutional issue, you box yourself into a tight little corner.

Mr Younger's corner is this: either Lothian's ruling Labour group decides when it meets next Monday to compromise and reduce its expenditure - £25m, savings this year might be acceptable - or the Scottish Office moves into the uncharted territory of default, default rule and picketing on a scale that will dwarf today's.

Lothian's story is similar to that of several big city councils in England. Based on Edinburgh and the old Midlothian, the region has not gelled since re-organisation in the mid 1970s; Conservative Edinburgh pays the rate bill and feels put upon by socialists from the industrial hinterland.

Since 1979, Lothian region has shaped up for an ideological fight with the Scottish Office, using the rate support

## Union mood hardens against deal

By David Felton

Labour Repetition displayed their dissatisfaction with the Government's latest pay offer at various meetings around the country, with one moderate union reporting that voting was running 60-40 for rejecting the offer, calling an all-out national strike.

But only a few meetings have been held so far, and a clear picture of the unions' voting patterns will probably not emerge until the weekend.

The Labour Party Staff Federation, which has been in a five-month dispute started, was always regarded as a moderate union, has held six meetings out of 70 and has recorded votes of 2,267 against the offer and 1,536 in favour of acceptance.

Yesterday morning's meeting in Bristol by more than 700 RSF members, who voted 432-279 for all-out action, is regarded by officials as a good indicator, because during the dispute Bristol's votes have closely reflected the national trend. RSF members on Merseyside voted 1,280-764 for strike action, but that decision was not unexpected because the area has a tradition of militancy.

The few meetings held by the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, have apparently supported an all-out strike, but equally the handful of meetings held so far by members of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants have been heavily in favour of accepting the offer.

The Government's proposals also require an orderly return to work, a speedy resumption of normal working with union jobs of work and the normal forfeit of payments for periods where individual civil servants were on strike. There would be no punishment for union members who have taken action.

Meanwhile in the High Court yesterday, the Intervention Board for Agricultural Products was ordered by a judge to pay £4m in subsidies to exporters. The board has been unable to pay EEC subsidies, known as export refunds, compensation amounts, to 250 exporters.

## Bridesmaid and bride brave the wind and rain for dress rehearsals



It was a day of rehearsals yesterday for Lady Diana Spencer and her bridesmaids. Above, India Hicks, aged 14, one of the bridesmaids, arriving at St Paul's Cathedral to learn her part in next Wednesday's proceedings. Earlier, Lady Diana went to the workshop of David and Elizabeth Emanuel for probably the final fitting of her wedding dress. She is leaving their premises in Brook Street, London.

## GREENPEACE BOAT HIT

Greenpeace volunteers yesterday abandoned their attempt to prevent the dumping of almost 3,000 barrels of radioactive waste in the Atlantic after their launch was damaged.

Mr Peter Wilkinson, United Kingdom director of the environmental group, said the protest was called off when a concrete-filled barge, weighing about a ton and containing waste, landed on the launch and put an engine out of action.

He accused the crew of the Gem, the waste-carrying ship on charter to the Atomic Energy Authority, of heavy-handedness.

## The Dean of St Paul's is ignoring the razzmatazz

By John Witherow

The trickiest question the Very Rev Alan Brunskill Webster has faced since it was announced that St Paul's Cathedral would stage the royal wedding came from a Brazilian journalist.

"How is it," he asked, "that a bankrupt island can spend so much time and energy on a royal wedding?"

You do not, however, become the eighty-eighth Dean of St Paul's and sit beneath a portrait of such an illustrious predecessor as John Donne to be lost for words in the face of a direct assault.

The Dean took a deep breath and plunged into a speech saying the wedding was about relationships "and nothing in the world is more important than human relationships".

Whether the journalist was convinced by the explanation is perhaps known only to his readers in Rio de Janeiro; but it was delivered by the dean without a trace of sentimentality and fairly represents his attitude towards the marriage.

He, too, is not taken in by the razzmatazz - although he is aware of the symbolic importance of the wedding - and he



The financial wrangling the cathedral would become involved in with the television companies over fees St Paul's is expecting a £100,000 deficit this year and wants the companies to foot some of the bill for hidden costs, which it believes could be as high as £40,000.

## Robots may tame us yet, Mensa chief predicts

From Tony Samstag, Cambridge

Members of Mensa, the international society of highly intelligent persons, were presented yesterday with a vision of a future in which they might be kept as pets by their own robots.

Mr Olive Sinclair, the micro-electronics pioneer and chairman of the British branch of the organization, opened a four-day symposium on science and technology at Queen's College, Cambridge, with a mind-numbing catalogue of predictions.

A few years ago it took one of the world's largest computers to play a modest game of chess, and now a chess pocket-size toy can do the same," he said.

"Each decade brings a 300-fold increase in the complexity available for a given cost or, indeed, size. At that rate machines of economic size will exceed the complexity of the human brain between about AD2010 and 2020."

"Sadly, whatever we do to enhance our powers we can also do to the robots, or they can do to themselves, and they are likely to be faster thinkers than we are. Perhaps they will be kind enough to keep us as pets."

A one-centimetre cube fully packed with data could contain more books than mankind had so far produced, he said.

### ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE

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Although caring for the gravely ill, particularly those stricken by Cancer, is intensely demanding, the Sisters of Charity have responded to this crucial need for 75 years.

Their devoted and delicate care will bring comfort and relief to 800 patients and their grievously burdened families this year.

Please help. Every compassionate gift will be warmly acknowledged.

Reverend Mother.

## IN BRIEF

- Health chief demoted**  
Mr Peter Biddulph, who has been health administrator for Bromsgrove and Redditch District, in the West Midlands, for the past seven years, was demoted yesterday from his £15,000 a year post after a series of hospital blunders had occurred in his area.
- Radioactive leak**  
A leak of low level radioactive liquid, has been discovered at the Harwell atomic research station, Oxfordshire, the Atomic Energy Authority reported yesterday.
- MP to retire**  
Mr James Johnson, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, West, who had a career-maker fitted 18 months ago, is to retire at the next general election. He is aged 72, and had a majority of 8,160 at the last general election.
- Absconder surrenders**  
William Wilkins, a Broadmoor patient who slipped away from two nurses on a day trip to Brighton two weeks ago, gave himself up yesterday at Worthing. Wilkins, aged 34, was sent to the top-security hospital 22 years ago after being convicted of murder.
- Overtaking danger**  
One in seven drivers risk their lives to overtake, a survey by a unit at Cranfield Institute of Technology's School of Automotive Studies in Bedfordshire revealed yesterday. Fourteen per cent of drivers were found to overtake with less than the minimum safe distance in hand.
- Costly acquittal**  
Edward Willett, aged 33, an assistant governor attached to Northallerton jail in North Yorkshire, was acquitted by a jury of shoplifting yesterday but the judge refused to grant legal costs. He has to pay half his costs, believed to be more than £3,000.
- Plowright returns**  
Joan Plowright, whose severe throat infection has prevented her appearing in the new production of *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* at the National Theatre in London, on July 9, is expected to return by the middle of next month.

مكتبة الأصيل



## TUC seeks more inner city aid from Thatcher

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

TUC leaders are to seek a meeting with the Prime Minister to press their demand for a £500m increase in urban aid and immediate action to halt decline in inner cities.

If, as union leaders expect, Mrs Thatcher agrees to see them, it will be the first such meeting since the largely abortive talks on economic and industrial policies held last October at the TUC's request.

Although the TUC General Council's decision follows directly from the riots and publication of its own policy for regenerating inner cities, union leaders are likely also to renew their call for a general change of economic course by the Government.

A strongly worded statement approved by the General Council yesterday called on the Government "to demonstrate its unequivocal commitment to rebuilding the crumbling physical and social fabric of our cities".

It added: "Measures to restore public order and protect the police from physical danger, necessary as they are, must not be used as a smokescreen to conceal the fundamental problems that underlie the current crisis."

The statement added that the need to maintain public order should not be distorted to rationalize regressive measures. Such measures would only exacerbate social tensions when what was needed was the rebuilding of confidence in community relations.

The General Council claimed that the statistics for unemployed school leavers, revealed in brutal starkness on Tuesday, vividly depicted the level of the crisis.

Concern was again expressed today's meeting about the use of the Special Patrol Group, which the TUC wants to see disbanded, the prospect of a new Riot Act, and any increase in police powers.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said that opposition had been voiced to any move which would like the first steps towards a paramilitary organization to bring rioters under control.

Nevertheless, some TUC leaders are apparently hoping that a discussion of urban problems with the Prime Minister could bear more fruit.

Mr Murray said that although the unions had at their previous meeting with Mrs Thatcher warned of possible unrest because of government policies, they were not going to Downing Street in the spirit of "we told you so."

He said that the visit by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to Liverpool perhaps meant that the Government was beginning to think seriously about the problem.

Black community leaders told Mr Heseltine yesterday that they were not prepared to discuss the problems of Merseyside until the Chief Constable,

Mr Kenneth Oxford, resigned or was dismissed (John Young writes from Liverpool).

At a one-and-a-half-hour meeting in Tuxted, scene of the recent riots, members of the Liverpool Defence Committee insisted that the attitude of the police to local people, and to blacks in particular, was the overriding issue. To try to steer the discussion on the other topics, like unemployment or bad housing, was evasion.

Mr Heseltine, after repeating that he was in Liverpool to listen and not to make instant judgments, said it would be totally wrong for him to try to trample on the prerogative of Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary.

After the meeting, committee members said that Mr Heseltine had declined to answer questions, insisting that it was his task to listen. He had wanted to know how and why the riots started and they had told him that it was because the police were "an occupying force."

In contrast, Mr Heseltine said after the meeting that he did not feel the particular issue of the police was of paramount importance: "I feel that there is a range of other issues that ought to be discussed."

Once again he complained of his dilemma in that before he came here he had been urged to listen to what people had to say. Now everybody was wanting him to make instant decisions.

The second phase of Lord Scarman's inquiry into the Brixton disturbances in April will begin on September 2 and is expected to last about a week, it was announced yesterday (Lucy Hodges writes).

The public hearing into the underlying causes of the riot will be held at Church House, Westminster, and will look at the national picture, focusing on the policing of multiracial areas like Brixton.

Lord Scarman told *The Times* that he did not have any arrangements as yet to visit Tuxted in Liverpool or Moss Side, Manchester, where there have been riots recently. But he said he was not discounting the possibility of such visits.

Most of phase two of the inquiry will be taken up with written evidence. More than 170 submissions have so far been received.

But Lord Scarman will hear oral evidence from a senior Metropolitan Police witness about policy issues and will be addressed by the seven barristers representing community groups and others. The Commission for Racial Equality will also be represented.

Completing a few policemen, revealing racist prejudices and intolerance, bring the whole force into disrepute, the Methodist Church Division of Social Responsibility says in its evidence to the Scarman inquiry. The force as a whole is not to blame (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).



Mr Graham Parker enjoying the heavy and persistent rain correctly forecast for Britain yesterday.

## Staunch defence of a gloomy outlook

By David Nicholson-Lord

The men of the Meteorological Office yesterday delivered a sober rebuke to accusations that they do not smile enough when giving the bad news to the viewing nation. The British weather, they said, was no laughing matter.

Mr Graham Parker, one of the longest serving of all television weathermen, declared sternly: "We are civil servants. We are there to do a job, not to make personalities of ourselves."

Mr Bill Giles, who broadcast regularly until last year but now appears once a month, added: "We probably get more facts in a 60-second weather forecast than a 20-minute news bulletin."

It is terribly difficult to smile when you are concentrating desperately."

If the call by Mr Kenneth Warren, Conservative MP for Hastings, for a new breed of "happier-looking chaps" to tell us about the depression meets with little response it will be largely because of the unique circumstances of the job.

Seasoned television meteorologists explained the pitfalls yesterday. They include the brevity and totally unscripted nature of the bulletins, the tendency for news to arrive at the last minute and the many grem-lings lurking in BBC studios for the gallant few still performing live broadcasts.

Cables can enrage the hapless Mer-man. Ink can be upset. Mr Parker once attempted a last-minute adjustment to his isobars, split a saucerful and addressed the nation with the ink trickling down his trouser legs.

Mr Parker, chairman of a Surrey Scout group, believes a gang show training is essential.

Grimacing weathermen also excite frequent letters of complaint, especially when they have a grim tale to tell.

In the face of such adversity, the weathermen valiantly maintain an informal house-rule. "You watch," Mr Giles said. "We always smile at the end."

Forecast, back page

## New union fund will tie Labour spending

By Our Labour Correspondent

Senior union leaders agreed yesterday to establish a special fund which will significantly increase their influence on Labour Party spending.

The decision to raise by voluntary levy a central fund firmly under the unions' control comes after a meeting earlier this month at which affiliated unions rejected a request for an immediate 10p per head increase in affiliation fees. That would have raised an extra £630,000 for the party.

A meeting of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory yesterday agreed that the prime targets for such a fund, which will be drawn on only with union approval, should be better local organization, political education, and the financing of election campaigns.

In two concessions to the party, the meeting agreed to examine the level to which affiliation fees might be increased and to co-opt ex-officio onto TULV the chairman, treasurer and general secretary.

Nevertheless, the move reflects a belief among senior union leaders that the financial management of the party by the national executive has proved seriously inadequate.

And it comes, moreover, at a time when a number of union leaders are making concerted efforts to maximize their influence on the party's policy.

Union leaders are thought to be considering approval for an increase in affiliation fees of about 5p per head.

## SELF-STUDY FOR PUPILS URGED

Greater use of self-study methods by pupils in schools was strongly advocated by the Council for Educational Technology in evidence to the Commons select committee on education and science yesterday.

The council, which studies the development of new learning systems, said that self-study techniques had got a bad name because of the amount of inadequate individual work sheets being used in schools.

## Stern tells bankruptcy court about mortgage

The investigation into the luxury lifestyle of William Stern, the world's biggest bankrupt, with debts of £118m, began yesterday with the question: "Who pays the mortgage?"

The former property tycoon, who is applying for discharge from his 1978 bankruptcy, lives in a magnificent house worth more than £300,000 in West Heath Avenue, Golders Green, north-west London. It belongs to the Edmund Stern Settlement, a trust set up by his late father, and it is full of paintings, antiques and luxurious furnishings, also owned by the trust.

Mr Stern, aged 48, now a property consultant, said the mortgage of about £5,500 a year is paid by the settlement.

"So to that extent it is a subsidy to you," remarked Mr John O'Reilly, the Official Receiver.

It is indeed, replied Mr Stern, whose assets have so far realized more than £220,000. He revealed that in the three years since the bankruptcy he had earned fees totalling £76,750 from three companies. He has paid £19,423 tax and, under business expenses, his net income had been about £250 a week.

In addition he had received gifts or subsidies from relatives totalling about £41,000.

When one of his daughters married, he paid £15,000 towards the cost and the bridegroom's parents paid the rest. Mr Stern said he has two daughters and three sons to support and has a big house to run.

From his £250 a week and the subsidies he had paid £13,150 for the benefit of creditors; in support of his discharge application he was offering a further £35,000, which would be paid as to £25,000 by his mother and brother and the balance by annual instalments of £10,000.

His discharge application, which is opposed by three creditors—Keyser Ullman, the Crown Agents and the First National Bank of Chicago—was adjourned until tomorrow.

## Prior backs package to cut jobless

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, conceded yesterday that mounting unemployment put strains on society. But he insisted that the Government was willing to ease the problem and help those worst affected.

In a speech to the Engineering Employers Federation, Mr Prior mentioned his West German-style £1,000m package of measures to reduce unemployment.

Under his scheme every school-leaver would be guaranteed a job, further education or a place on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Mr Prior said: "Unemployment is now unacceptably high. Continuing levels of this magnitude place strains on society which we cannot fully measure. Nobody disputes that."

"This Government has shown itself willing to spend a large amount to help those worst hit during this difficult period and thus ease the social strain."

He said Britain's record on training was "pretty dismal" and repeatedly compared Britain with West Germany, where 70 per cent of school-leavers go on to further vocational education or training. In Britain the figure is 24 per cent.

"There are not enough training opportunities for adults. For too long we have treated training and education as a once-and-for-all experience at the start of life."

"We all have a part to play. Training demands an investment of time and money by the employer who will reap the benefits from his employees later."

A trainee should be prepared to accept relatively lower earnings while he or she is training for a better future career.

"Government must be ready to intervene where necessary to ensure adequate training opportunities for all."

Mr Prior came under further pressure from Tory backbenchers last night to legislate in the next session of Parliament to curb the legal immunity of trade unions (Our Political Staff writes).

Although the House of Commons select committee on employment split along party lines in its response to Mr Prior's green paper on immunity, the Conservative majority, representing a broad span of the party, was unanimous in proposing new laws on the locked shop, the secret ballot, forfeiture of union funds and other issues.

## GIVE JOBS NOT DOLE, DHSS SAYS

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Public spending should be switched from keeping the unemployed idle to providing them with jobs, the Commons select committee on social services said yesterday.

The net cost of providing 250,000 unemployed people with low-paid jobs in the health or social services would be about £56m, the committee said in a report based on evidence provided by the Department of Health and Social Security. It suggests that the net cost of employing a married man with two children in the lowest paid jobs in the health or social services would be £167 a year more than keeping him unemployed on social security.

*Public Expenditure on the Social Services, Third Report from the Social Services Committee, House of Commons Paper 324-I (Stationery Office, £2.30).*

The jobless young, page 7

## New group to lobby for mentally handicapped

By a Staff Reporter

A new organization which will advise ministers on policy for the mentally handicapped was announced yesterday by six charities who feel that the mentally handicapped have been ignored for years.

The group, The Independent Development Council for Mentally Handicapped People, is chaired by Mr Brian Rix, the former actor and secretary general of MENCAP, the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults.

The council had some immediate tasks, Mr Rix said yesterday. The Special Education Bill will be its first priority and then it will respond to the Government's consultation document on transferring patients from long-stay hospitals to local authority care.

After that it will try to talk to the Government about the Mental Health Bill, which is being imposed by the European Commission of Human Rights. The legislation is expected to give restricted patients in mental hospitals the right to appeal to an independent arbiter.

Mr Rix said that he did not want the council to become a voluntary quango or an excuse for government inaction. The

## Inquiry into police will go on

By Stewart Tisdler, Crime Reporter

Operation Countryman, the inquiry into London police corruption, is still investigating allegations connected with the City of London force, although its work for the Metropolitan Police has been wound down.

According to sources close to the investigation yesterday, officers are waiting to question a group of men arrested for robberies central to the allegations that started Countryman. They will not be able to question the men until the end of this year when the men have been committed for trial.

The arrests arise from inquiries by regional time squad officers into robberies at two newspaper offices and a City bank between 1976 and 1978.

A number of trials arising from the Countryman inquiries are pending and this week the Director of Public Prosecution's office said it was still considering reports on five police officers and two civilians.

The inquiry may also lead to a number of Commons questions after Granada Television programme this week which quoted Countryman sources as alleging obstruction by London officers. Those sources said a statement denying obstruction was issued because the inquiry had thought the investigation would otherwise founder.

On Tuesday Mr Arthur Hambleton, former chief constable of Dorset and the man who agreed to the statement, told *The Times* he found the programme to be factual and implicitly challenged Scotland Yard's belief that his men were gullible, its denials that there had been obstruction and the assertion that corruption could not be widespread in London.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO CLAIM YOUR RETIREMENT PENSION.

Because of strike action at DHSS computer centres special arrangements are necessary to deal with claims for national insurance retirement pensions.

## If you already get a retirement pension.

Carry on collecting your pension as usual. These special arrangements do **not** affect you.

## If you are about to retire.

Here's what to do if you are about to reach pension age (60 for women; 65 for men) **and** intend to retire from your normal full time job:

A few weeks before you retire, 'phone or write to your local DHSS Office asking for a retirement pension claim form.

- Fill in the form and send it back to the same office. Don't delay, or you could lose money.
- Contact your local DHSS office if you need advice about your claim; or if you don't have enough money to live on and want to claim supplementary benefit.

It may not be possible to work out your full pension entitlement straight away.

In most cases you will get a basic rate pension at first. As soon as possible this will be adjusted to the correct rate and backdated where necessary.

Issued by the Department of Health & Social Security



## Fears over drugs for blood pressure

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

Serious disorders, including impotence and diabetes, are beginning to emerge as possible side effects of diuretics, drugs commonly used to treat raised blood pressure, it was said at a symposium in London yesterday.

Family doctors have not been warning patients about those risks because they do not know about them, it was said.

Professor Charles George, Professor of Clinical Pharmacology at Southampton University, told a meeting at the British Heart Foundation's symposium on cardiovascular drugs, that diuretics, which had been used over the past 10 years and reduced fluid in the body, had been producing ischaemic effects.

Doctors were not aware of the effects because they were awaiting the results of a long-term study on the treatment of raised blood pressure by the Medical Research Council.

Where the benefit to the individual of these drugs lies we still have not defined. That is why these current trials are so important.

"At present, we must look at the individual patient. It may be preferable to advise him to stop smoking than to put him on drugs."

Between two million and five million people probably suffered from raised blood pressure and possibly about 400,000 were being treated by diuretics.

The risks of impotence among men increased with age, but it was possible that diuretics increased the risk by up to 10 times.

One year's treatment with diuretics produced no extra risk of sugar diabetes but with five years' treatment the incidence did increase.

It was impossible to say what the risks were after ten years, because too few had been treated for that long.

Professor George, who was speaking at Imperial College, London University, said that the side effects were something that doctors would need to consider.

## Foot at 68: Patriot at war over man's inhumanity to man

By Louis Herca

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, who is 68 today, spoke yesterday in an interview about patriotism and socialism, the secret conspiracy of the hard left within the Labour Party, and one of his heroes, William Hazlitt.

That told more about Mr Foot than any journalist could hope to learn in many hours of conversation because the two are so alike. Mr Foot stands revealed when he writes and talks about his hero.

In his recent book *Debts of Honour*, he wrote that Hazlitt hated the inhumanities that his fellow-citizens inflicted upon one another. Yet he loved the other worlds in which he and they lived, the world of nature, of books, of the theatre, of painting; of music; indeed the whole wide world of the imagination.

Who can doubt that this is a self-portrait—although unlike Hazlitt Mr Foot is happily married. His hatred of man's inhumanity to man largely explains why he is in politics.

He recalled yesterday how politics was the staple conversation at the family dinner table for as long as he could remember, but the then prevailing deprivation he saw in Liverpool during the 1930s persuaded him to become a politician.

A socialist revolution seemed imminent at the time, and then he added wryly that it was taking longer than he expected. But his time was approaching.

The prospect may daunt many readers although his chances of becoming Prime Minister are not rated highly. Apart from his age, his love of the world of the imagination could prevent him from residing at No 10. At least that is what the cynics suggest.

I am not convinced that a man who lives in the world of the imagination cannot make a good Prime Minister. Arguably the world would be a better place if its leaders spent a little more time in bookshops. Mrs Margaret Thatcher might be a better Prime Minister if her reading had gone beyond Dr Milton Friedman.

That said, for some people Mr Foot does not look a convincing Leader of the Opposition and a future Prime Minister. It is not only his age. Gladstone fought the Midlothian campaign when he was 70, and he was a writer



Mr Michael Foot: Free thinker in the world of the imagination, who may have missed No 10.

although, Mr Foot was quick to add, not nearly as good as Disraeli.

Lloyd George also had a shock of white hair, and nobody questioned his virility, political or otherwise. Why the doubts?

Even some of his admirers believe that he is not cut out for ministerial responsibility, and that he should not have left the back benches where he flourished as the Nonconformist conscience of the nation.

He then vividly expressed the radical tradition in English history, and as one would expect from a member of the Crownwell Society quoted the Lord Protector when he opposed Britain's entry into the European Economic Community. Splendid stuff, but perhaps too romantic for a minister of the Crown.

Mr Foot has also been dismissed as a Little Englander, an emotional pacifist, and a Marxist who is too soft with the unions. As a literary man he

admitted a debt of honour to Marx as a writer nourished on Shakespeare, Cervantes and the Hebrew prophets, but regretted his legacy of socialist sectarianism.

He denied that he was a pacifist. He had supported armed resistance to fascism in Spain and in the Second World War which, he added, was Britain's finest hour, but the atom bomb changed all that.

He recalled Byron's *Darkness*. If a poet could write about the extermination of the world before the invention of nuclear weapons, surely the nation should understand that universal extermination was a possibility.

As Secretary of State for Employment, he was "soft" with the unions, but he argued the case for industrial democracy which he said was the only solution for the country's economic problems.

I suggested that the trade

unions were unenthusiastic, but he insisted that we would now be enjoying this industrial nirvana if the last Labour Government had had a parliamentary majority during its last months in office.

Convincing or not, what did emerge during the conversation was his patriotism. Without any of the usual demureness, he said: "I love my country and people". He was all in favour of patriotism despite Dr Johnson's drivel, but of course he was a Tory scoundrel.

Britain had the best chance of producing a socialist society, which he defined as a society in which the community spirit and common humanity were the engines of change and not the profit motive. Greed and envy were sins that Mrs Thatcher proclaimed as virtues.

We had the best chance because of our ancient democratic-liberal traditions and

institutions. Socialism took on the colour of the country and without those traditions and institutions it could lead to authoritarianism.

He had some harsh things to say about the Soviet Union and suggested that the United States was saved from damnation only by the spirit of Jefferson.

Mr Foot said that the hard left of the Labour Party, with their authoritarian streak, were not socialists. The so-called "Trotsky" were "a bloody nuisance". They ran a secret conspiracy, the antithesis of the open conspiracy of British socialism. He was against expulsion because it could become a witchhunt, but they would be exposed.

I doubt that Mr Foot's confidence is widely shared, but on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday we can all raise our glasses to a good English patriot.

## Power from Severn barrage feasible

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A tidal barrage across the Severn estuary, which will produce 6 per cent of the country's electricity at a capital cost of £5,600m, has been recommended by a government-sponsored inquiry.

Those conclusions come from investigations by a team led by Sir Hermann Bondi, former chief scientist to the Department of Energy and the new chairman of the Natural Environment Research Council, commissioned three years ago.

After comparing numerous proposals for building a dam across the Severn, the group favours a structure crossing the river between Brean Down, near Weston-super-Mare, and Lavernock Point, between Barry and Cardiff. The recommended design would produce electricity twice a day for several hours, in contrast to more expensive and elaborate plans for continuous generation.

The proposals published yesterday by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, recommend further studies into the environmental and social acceptability of a barrage, over four years, while the final decision should be made.

The main aim is to generate electricity from large prefabricated concrete units (caissons), housing turbines and sluices. There would also be locks for shipping, and embankments would be created over rocks used to fill the long stretches between the caissons and the shore.

The economic benefit is a cut of between five and eight million tons of coal equivalent of fuel burnt a year in power stations. The cost of electricity from the barrage would be about three-tenths per kilowatt hour, or within the range of future costs calculated for conventional coal and for nuclear plant.

Many factors have influenced

the preference shown by Sir Hermann's group, which concludes that a rapid expansion of nuclear plant for generating electricity would reduce the value of tidal power. On the other hand, the faster fossil fuel prices rise, the greater the value of tidal power. The future price of coal is mentioned as especially significant.

With such immense capital costs, a higher discount rate of 7 per cent would make tidal power marginally uneconomic; whereas a lower discount rate, of 3 per cent, would make it an attractive investment.

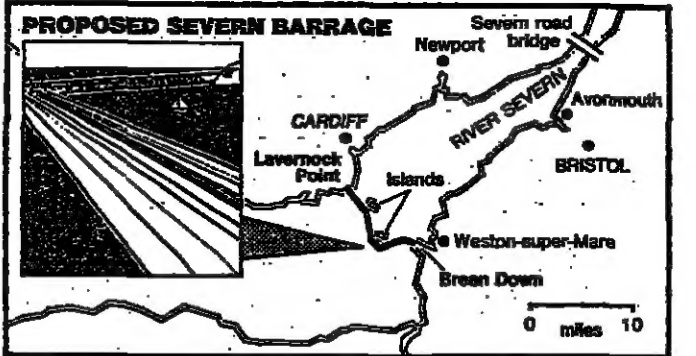
Two large ship locks in the barrage are needed for access to ports in the upper estuary, and continued trade by these ports depends critically upon the new tidal levels within the basin behind the barrage.

The design, called the Inner Barrage, would create about 21,000 new jobs, for varying periods of up to 10 years. The tidal cycle in the Severn estuary makes it one of the world's attractive sites for power generation. Many schemes for exploiting this energy source have been put forward but discarded because of the huge capital costs.

The preferred method of energy extraction, which may be designed to operate in one of three different ways, allows of rising tide to flow through sluices and turbines, which idle in reverse. Generation occurs on the ebb flow; it gives the minimum unit cost for energy production, it has least impact on navigation and it is the least unsightly.

Trials recommended include the placing of large caissons in the Severn estuary and the trial of a type of generators that will be needed for this form of power production, and of which British industry has limited experience.

The cost of a prototype turbine caisson is estimated at about £25m.



Taming the Severn: Where the barrage will stand.

## Man on stage rape charge tells of sexual fantasy

A man accused of raping a woman on the stage of a famous music hall told Leeds Crown Court yesterday that she had agreed to what took place. He denied forcing her to submit or threatening or frightening her.

The woman, who was raped in 1975 on the stage of the City Varieties Theatre, Leeds, after being lured there by the man to take part in a dance audition. The man, who was not arrested until last January, has denied the charge.

Yesterday he admitted luring a woman, now aged 29, to the theatre under false pretences but said he had wanted to act out a fantasy with her, having seen newspaper photographs of her which had aroused his sexual excitement.

He said it was his intention to get the woman to pose naked so that he could watch her. He intended her to believe he was a film producer.

"It was not my intention to have sexual intercourse with her. I get my sexual satisfaction out of watching rather than carrying out the act of intercourse."

In the theatre she had done some dances at his request and he had shown her some steps. He had asked her if she would be prepared to model naked and she agreed. The woman did some poses for him and he told her a contract would be drawn up. They then kissed and he left the stage.

He said he then saw an axe on the wall. "I did not want to leave the theatre without proving that I could go all the way with the woman. In some kinky way," he said.

He had placed the axe on the stage, but had not threatened the woman with it. She had been smiling, he said.

He had intercourse with her, but he told the jury "She wanted me, I know that."

The trial continues today.

## Religious post 'first' at BBC

By Robert Nowell

The BBC has broken with tradition by appointing a laywoman as Roman Catholic assistant to the head of Religious Broadcasting, a post hitherto held by priests.

She is Miss Frances Gumbley, aged 25, a classics graduate from Newnham College, Cambridge, who joined the *Catholic Herald* in 1975 and who has been its editor for the past two years—the first woman editor of a Catholic newspaper in this country. Under her editorship the weekly paper has kept its circulation steady at about 29,000.

Her predecessors at the BBC since the war have been Father Agnellus Andrew, now a bishop and head of the Vatican's commission for the media; Father Patrick McEnroe, and Father Crispian Hollis. She expects to take up her new post in the autumn.

Among those interviewed for the job were several well qualified priests who were asked how they would feel about taking part in the weekly Eucharistic celebration held in the religious broadcasting department and about giving and receiving communion. But that question about attitudes to intercommunion was not put to Miss Gumbley, nor, apparently to other lay applicants.

## New hope of curing sick divers

From Our Science Editor, Cambridge

Medical scientists believe they have discovered a cause of the irreversible bone damage, generally referred to as osteonecrosis, which increasingly is being suffered by deepwater divers.

A team at the University Department of Surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has found that the supply of blood to the bone marrow decreases and increases in the bone cortex under diving conditions.

One result is that microscopic bubbles of gas which become trapped between the bone marrow cells may later become the focus for the erosion of bone that occurs in necrosis. The mechanism was described at a conference at Churchill College, Cambridge, yesterday by Dr Ian Thomas in presenting preliminary results of research to doctors of the European Undersea Biomedical Society, who are examining the latest research into decompression sickness.

Increasing importance is attached to finding the cause of bone necrosis and whether

there is a connexion with the more widely known illness of "diver's bends", because the incidence of the disease is rising. Specialists in diving medicine estimate from examinations of men working below 300 metres that one in five can expect to suffer damage.

More important, the figures indicate that the number will grow as men dive to greater depths for longer periods, as required by the developing offshore energy, mining and engineering industries.

Measurements made on trained divers in shallow waters at up to 40 metres' depth by Dr Maurice Cross and Dr Leslie Booth, of the Houlder Diving Research Unit of the Fort Bovisand Underwater Training Centre, Plymouth, reveal fundamental and rapid changes in the biochemistry of the blood in the first three weeks of diving.

Recovery takes place slowly. But the alterations found in the red blood cells and in the enzymes in the blood plasma are being exploited by Dr

Cross's team to formulate a simple test for rapid screening after divers return from a tour.

The mixture of gases and high pressure can cause "high pressure nervous syndrome" that has among its symptoms vomiting, fatigue and tremors. A United States research group at the Duke Medical Centre, North Carolina, has conducted tests using various combinations of Trimix (mixtures of helium, nitrogen and oxygen) that avoid narcosis.

The results, reported by Dr P. B. Bennett, compare the conditions of three men, who suffered severe high pressure nervous syndrome for more than two days in 1979 after gradual compression to a depth of 460 metres. They were breathing 5 per cent nitrogen in a helium and oxygen atmosphere.

In subsequent trials, divers maintained a virtually normal state by breathing 10 per cent nitrogen in the gas mixture. Nevertheless it took almost two days before their mental ability was restored.

## Nurse denies assault

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

A nurse at the top security Rampton Hospital told Nottingham Crown Court yesterday that he tackled a violent patient to prevent what could have been serious trouble.

John Alfred Aishorpe, a State Enrolled Nurse, has denied ill-treating Mr Gary Jordan, aged 25, a patient, by kicking him between the legs and banging his head twice against the wall.

Mr Aishorpe told the jury that he took hold of Mr Jordan in the hospital gym because he was shouting and

screaming and was going to rush towards the wall. "I thought he would start banging his head against the wall because he has a history of self-mutilation," he said.

The nurse added that if Mr Jordan had knocked against other violent patients there could have been serious trouble.

He said that he and Mr Jordan fell to the floor but he did not assault him. Afterwards the patient told him: "Thank you very much for stopping me hurting myself."

The case continues today.

## RIISING TIDE OF RUBBISH

Britons are throwing out more and more for the dustman—the equivalent of 322kg of rubbish per person, an increase of 10kg between 1979 and 1980, according to a report just released by the Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, which surveys every county in England and Wales.

The biggest quantity was in Wales, where an average 437kg was disposed of. In London, most waste was collected in Westminster: 154,000 tonnes, enough to fill the Houses of Parliament.

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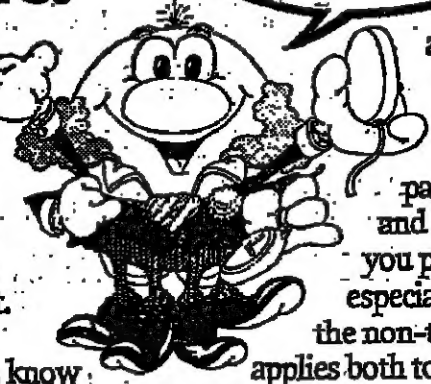
Every pound you invest earns interest from the first of the month following deposit, and for every full calendar month it remains invested.

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applies both to private investors—children as well as adults—and non-profit-making organisations, such as charities, trusts, religious bodies, universities and schools, pension and welfare funds, trade unions, Forces funds, voluntary bodies, etc.

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# This, believe it or not, is how Shell goes recruiting its marine ecologists.

Every few weeks, a Shell scientist visits beautiful Dornoch Firth, cradled in the heather-blue hills of northern Scotland, to hand-pick 100 sturdy mussels.

They're part of a unique environmental study taking place in the depths around Shell's North Sea oil platforms, where they sit sampling seawater and helping Shell ecologists monitor any signs of pollution from our massive oil-production effort.

The fact is that our oil-platforms and rigs aren't isolated specks lost in grey ocean wastes.

The Brent Field is a self-contained oiltown where, on a clear day, you can see more than 20 huge structures ranging from giant production platforms like Brent Charlie to drilling rigs that crouch like enormous spiders on the horizon.

Operating the field involves the discharge into the sea of large quantities of water pumped up with the crude from oil reservoirs deep below the seabed.

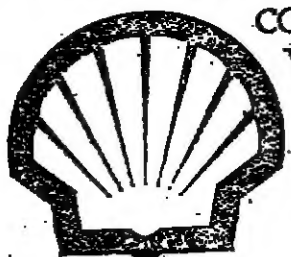
And although all waste water is filtered and cleaned more thoroughly than government safety limits require, tiny traces of impurity inevitably remain.

Hence our experts, the mussels. They have the blotting paper-like ability to extract and accumulate the minutest quantities of chemical impurities and hydrocarbons from seawater.

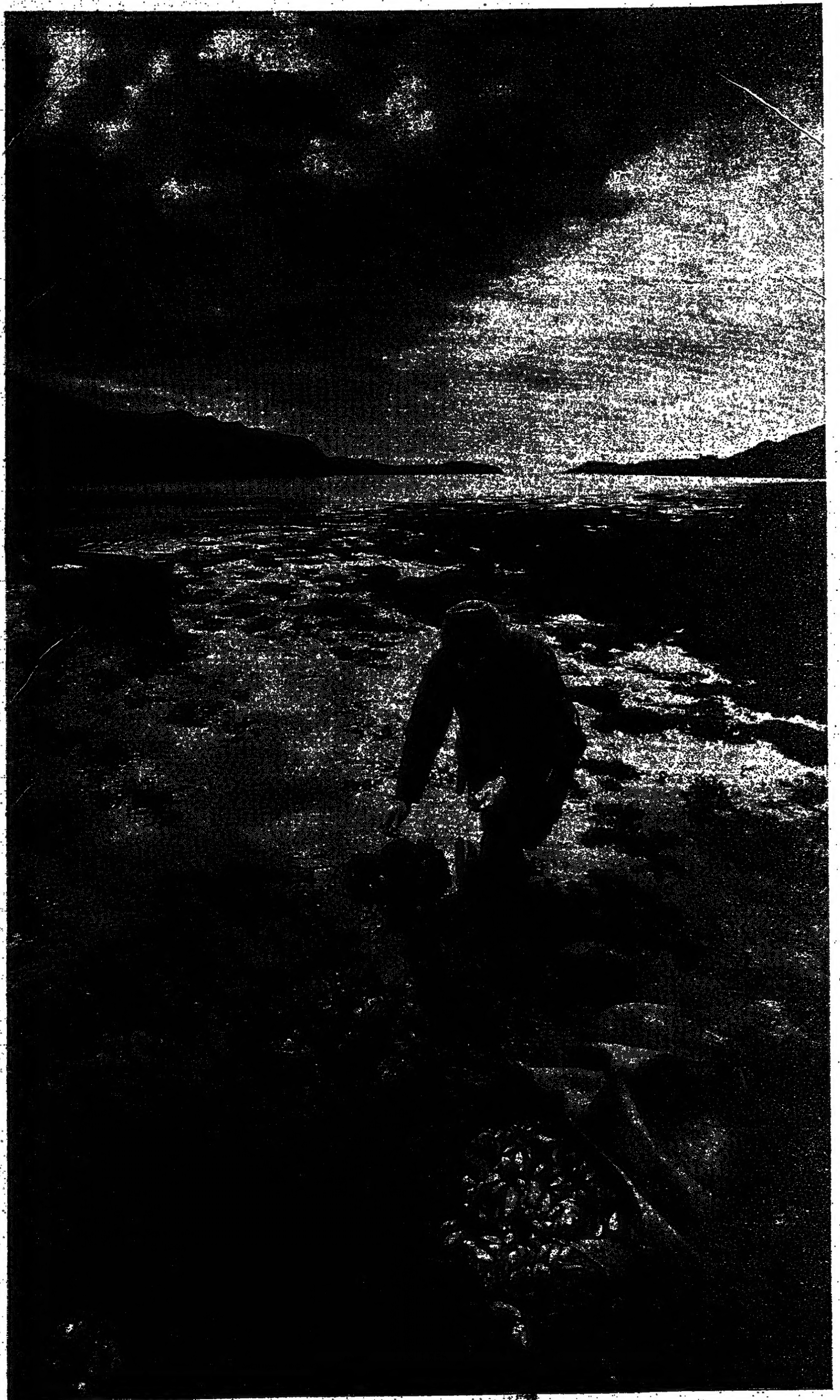
By examining the body-chemistry of Dornoch mussels before and after a spell in the Brent Field, we can detect and check any pollution threat long before it's had time to become a problem.

It's an early warning system designed to protect the entire ocean food-chain: plankton and algae, bright feathery sea-anemones, brown shrimp, jellyfish, whiting, cod, grey seal and even whales.

Britain needs North Sea oil. But we must guard against any unwanted consequences of that need. Which, in a nut- (or rather a mussel-) shell, is what our splendid Dornoch Shellfish are doing.



You can be sure Shell's playing its part





# Absence from wedding not worth a row

## FOREIGN OFFICE

The decision of King Juan Carlos of Spain not to attend the Royal wedding as a protest against the presence of Gibraltar in the ceremony was not a row, said Sir Ian Gilmour, the Foreign Secretary, during a question time in the Commons.

Arrangements for the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana were a matter for the Royal Household, he commented, and for nobody else, he commented.

Mr Albert MacQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C) asked if during recent discussions with Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Lord Privy Seal had discussed the possibility of the Royal couple from Gibraltar after the wedding?

If he did (he went on) has his attention been drawn to newspaper articles stating that the King of Spain and his family will not attend the Royal wedding because of the controversy over Gibraltar?

Can he assure us that there have been no changes in the instructions that have been issued to the Royal couple about Gibraltar after the wedding?

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C): This matter did not arise in the conversation with the Chief Minister. I can give him the assurance that he asks for. We are talking about the homecoming of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. It is their homecoming and nobody else's and it is not for anybody to interfere with that.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L): When he recently met the Foreign Minister of Spain, was he given any indication that the King would be tendered by Spain? Many of us find it incomprehensible that a democratic government should take this attitude despite the fact that France—despite the

clear, well-known views of the Gibraltarians.

Sir Ian Gilmour: No, this matter did not arise when Lord Carrington, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and I saw the Spanish Foreign Minister in Brussels, although subsequently there have been exchanges between the governments.

We all know that the Spanish Government has its own peculiarly difficult internal problems and it is bound to be sensitive about matters concerning Gibraltar, but we have been over backwards to assist the Spanish Government in these matters.

If the Lisbon agreement had been implemented as we have long been urging, these difficulties would not have arisen.

Mr Tristan Garel-Jones (Watford, C): While it may be agreed that the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales is perfectly entitled to be married in Gibraltar Cathedral if they wish, it is nonetheless unhelpful (Shouts of "Rubber!" and "No!") rather than looking for fault on either side it would be more helpful simply to confirm that the British Government's relations to Spain will remain unaffected by this regrettable incident and that we will continue to support their application for membership of Nato and the EEC.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): Several times, should we be aware of the fact that the Spanish Government and therefore this should not be blown up into a major diplomatic incident.

Exchanges between the two governments have been private and not a matter for me or for the House to comment on.

But it seems to me surprising that a leading newspaper should have made an issue out of a private visit at a time when we have been trying to improve relations with Spain. I am sure that Mr. Denis Davies, an Opposition

spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, (Llanelli, L): The latest Spanish force is further evidence of the row around that the Spanish Government has given to Sir Ian Gilmour and the Foreign Office over the last 12 months.

Will he stand and say clearly that there will be no further progress of any kind on the Spanish application to join the Common Market until the Lisbon agreement of last year is honoured and implemented?

Sir Ian Gilmour: With respect to him, as an Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs he is meant to improve relations between countries and not spoil them. (Laughter.) To talk about a Spanish force is unhelpful and silly.

We have been urging the implementation of the Lisbon agreement for months now, and this would not have arisen if the Spanish Government had carried out that agreement.

Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex, C): Could it not be made clear to the Spanish authorities that the British people who genuinely want good relations with democratic Spain, are disappointed and surprised that the Spanish Government should be adopting the same bullying tactics as the late Franco dictator?

It should be made clear once again that under international treaty Gibraltar is British and the people of Gibraltar wish to remain so.

It is not in the mouth of any foreign authority to say that a member of the British Royal family or Parliament or anyone else cannot set foot in Gibraltar.

Sir Ian Gilmour: The arrangements for the wedding of the Prince and Lady Diana Spencer's homecoming are a matter for them and this country and nobody else.

I agree to a degree of sensitivity to try to state that this happy event is a purely private affair.

What the hair to the throne is in a position of contention between

should blow up this incident into a major diplomatic confrontation between our two countries.

Mr Ian Mikardo (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab): On point of order.

Mr Garel-Jones was putting his question a number of Conservative MPs shouted "Declare your interest." I have no knowledge of whether he has any interest or not, but if he has an interest...

Mr Garel-Jones: I can help him. A question time if an MP has an interest, he is not required to declare it.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab): If Conservative MPs had voted as the Opposition did on the British Nationality Bill about the status of Gibraltar citizens, it would have had greater force than at the moment.

At a time of negotiation over the Lisbon agreement and the entry of Spain into the EEC and Nato, I agree to a degree of sensitivity to try to state that this happy event is a purely private affair.

What the hair to the throne is in a position of contention between

two countries of western Europe, it would have been better advice for them to have boarded the Royal yacht at Jersey, Sark or Alderney.

Sir Ian Gilmour: I do not agree. If you are going to have a cruise in the Mediterranean, Jersey is not the best place from which to embark. (Laughter.)

The Nationality Bill would not have affected the matter at all, and it is a matter for the Home Secretary.

Mr Tristan Garel-Jones: I said that during the exchanges Mr Nicholas Winterton had repeatedly urged him to declare his interest.

He added: I feel I should say I have no personal financial interest in Gibraltar or in Spain, but it is well known to the House that I am a resident of Gibraltar.

I would have hoped that particularly Conservative MPs would have been prepared to listen to a point of view which, although they do not share, is given with some experience and knowledge of that country. (Cheers)

Gilmour: Spain sensitive

Garel Jones: Regrettable

# Gibraltarians win right to be British citizens

## NATIONALITY BILL

A proposal to allow the citizens of Gibraltar to apply for British citizenship as of right was carried by 158 votes to 112 when the Commons stage of the British Nationality Bill resumed in the House of Lords.

Moving the amendment, Lord Bethell said that anyone who had voted for Gibraltar would know the gut emotional feeling of Britishness common to almost everyone there.

The Bill, which has passed the Commons, replaces citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies with the three separate categories of British citizenship: citizens of the United Kingdom, British overseas territories, and British overseas citizenship.

Lord Bethell, who is a member of the European Parliament for London, North-West, and chairman of the Gibraltar in Europe representation group, said his amendment would give the people of Gibraltar the right, if they so wished, to apply for British citizenship under the Bill and to have it granted as of right and not a privilege. It was the belief of him and others who supported the amendment that this was a correct procedure in equity and in the law of Europe.

He said the effect would be to give the people of Gibraltar the right, if they so wished, to apply for British citizenship under the Bill and to have it granted as of right and not a privilege. It was the belief of those who had put forward this amendment that this was a correct procedure in equity and in the law of Europe.

The Bill did not in any way weaken the British Government's commitment, or that of Britain, to the people of Gibraltar. Neither did it affect the Gibraltar's position as part of the EEC.

If Gibraltar had the status now sought for it in other dependent territories, it would be a special case for itself. If all of them got that status there would be a wholly new immigration commitment of substantial proportions. That was unacceptable.

Lord Carver (Ind) said Gibraltar was a special case. It was the special case of Hong Kong that was determining the Government's attitude to Gibraltar and the other dependencies.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C), the former Prime Minister, said that although one might argue in sentiment for Gibraltar, sentiment and expediency were unsound grounds on which to build an edifice of nationality and citizenship.

The test (he said) must be equity and justice between territories of the same constitutional status. So I have concluded that exceptions must not be made.

Lord Stewart of Fulham (Lab), a former Foreign Secretary, said it had always been admitted that Gibraltar was a special case. If the change proposed in the amendment were not made, it would be a special case.

Lord George-Brown (SDP), another former Foreign Secretary, said it was difficult to come down on the side of practical problems when one could come down on the side of affection. But he sided with Lord Home of the Hirsel.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said the Government was not prepared to be sincere feeling of friendship and loyalty for the people of Gibraltar. They would all express undying attachment to their friends on the Rock.

The Bill created three categories of British citizenship: citizens of the United Kingdom, British overseas territories, and British overseas citizenship.

People who had elected the Government to power wanted something more effectively to be done about the closed shop. That was reflected in an ORC poll two years ago which showed 85 per cent of the public and 81 per cent of trade unionists were opposed to the closing of people who refused to join a union.

Many employer associations were now opposed to the closed shop and Britain was comparatively alone in the western industrial scene with its tolerance of it.

The closed shop was almost certainly contrary to the European Convention of Human Rights. Some 186 MPs had signed a common motion asking for amendment of the existing law. His Bill recognised that in practice it was almost impossible to abolish the closed shop and that in some limited cases it was acceptable.

The Bill did not seek to destroy the closed shop but to remove it from the law of the land. Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab) said that MPs on all sides would have given more weight to Mr Lawrence's argument if they had not known of the changes in the law and the necessity for it had been simply stated by the Government in its Green Paper.

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It is deeply depressing (he said) to those of us who hoped, with the collapse of that regime and the restoration of democracy in Spain, that political methods, gentlemanly methods would be employed to build up a rapprochement between Gibraltar and her large neighbour. This is the only way a solution can be found.

Lord Hughes (Lab), who had put his name to the amendment, said Gibraltarians were dependent upon the Lords for the continued right to be British citizens, first class.

I hope (he said) the House will not let them down. Lord Stamps, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said the proposal was a correct procedure in equity and in the law of Europe.

While the Government yielded to none in its feelings for Gibraltar, such an amendment would undermine the most important principle of all in the Bill. This was that British citizenship should be held only by those whose most intimate connections were with the United Kingdom itself.

Gibraltarians wanted British citizenship. But they would continue to be able to come and go in Britain and after five years, they would have the absolute right to British citizenship. That was a proper balance.

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The closed shop was almost certainly contrary to the European Convention of Human Rights. Some 186 MPs had signed a common motion asking for amendment of the existing law. His Bill recognised that in practice it was almost impossible to abolish the closed shop and that in some limited cases it was acceptable.

The Bill did not seek to destroy the closed shop but to remove it from the law of the land. Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab) said that MPs on all sides would have given more weight to Mr Lawrence's argument if they had not known of the changes in the law and the necessity for it had been simply stated by the Government in its Green Paper.

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of British subject, but he was sorry to hear endorsement given to the phrase a second class citizen. If the amendment were passed, it would cause the deepest resentment that was discriminatory against those dependencies whose people would deeply resent being stigmatised as second class citizens simply in order to give an advantage to Gibraltar.

He sympathized with the motivation behind the amendment and agreed without qualification to the enormous heaped upon Gibraltar and resident as a result of continued loyalty and friendship. But the amendment was objectionable in principle and the more he had listened to the debate the more he had become convinced that this was so.

## Cigarette advert protest

A leading cigarette manufacturer was supporting pornographic magazines, Lord Airside (Aberdeen, L) said in the House of Lords at question time when he asked whether further restrictions on the advertising of cigarettes.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, Lord in Waiting to the Government, said: Until he drew the matter to our attention we were not aware that cigarette advertisements in pornographic magazines were being used to advertise cigarettes.

New restrictions on cigarette advertising were included in the voluntary agreement with the tobacco industry announced in the Commons on November 21, 1980. This agreement will last only until July 31, 1982, and we shall be considering what should follow it.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: I agree that cigarette advertisements in pornographic magazines were being used to advertise cigarettes. I would have thought that was a matter for the Government.

Lord Lesterland (Lab): Can he tell us the names of the magazines so that we can take steps to avoid reading them? (Renewed laughter.) Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: I do not think I should give them a plug.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C): I have asked the Government to review requiring a double health warning: "Cigarettes can seriously damage your physical health and possibly your mental health."

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: An interesting suggestion. (Further laughter.) Lord Cullen of Northampton (Lab): If there is to be advertising at all, pornographic magazines are a far more suitable medium than sports sponsorship.

New peer  
The Lord Bishop of London, the Rt Rev. John Ridsdale, was introduced by the Bishop of Truro, was introduced.

# UK's maritime capability continues

## ROYAL NAVY

In 12 years of unbroken deployment by at least one British Frigate submarine with nuclear weapons, the Royal Navy's defence had good reason to believe that the Soviet Union had never found one of its submarines on patrol.

Among the increased costs of defence, the Type 21 frigate destroyer cost about £100m and the Hunt mine countermeasures vessels about £50m each.

Even with the planned increase in the defence budget of 3 per cent per year until 1985-86, they could not be afforded to sustain the level of expenditure necessary to retain all the existing force and the improvements planned for them.

They had to take tough decisions about priorities. The result had been a shift in emphasis towards submarines and maritime patrol aircraft and the decision to eliminate major refits of surface vessels.

There was nevertheless no question of abandoning any element of their maritime capability.

Submarines would be used in forward operations and surface ships, including the British patrol aircraft all had vital roles in barrier operations. No such barrier, however, was impenetrable and many submarines were deployed in the North Atlantic, so they must be capable of defence in depth.

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As the most powerful navy in the world, the Royal Navy has a leading role to play in NATO maritime activities, both in peace and in any future conflict.

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designed for ASW and equipped with the latest computerized sonar system, advanced sensors and communications equipment.

They also carried Lynx and were armed with Exocet surface-to-surface missiles and the Sea Wolf cruise air defence missiles. They would keep under close study the need to place any further orders for the Type 21 frigate.

They represented an impressive addition to Royal Navy fire power but were expensive to acquire and maintain, so for the next generation they would aim at a cheaper and less sophisticated vessel which would be attractive in the export market as well as to the Royal Navy.

This type 23 frigate would be brought into service as quickly as possible and the decision to eliminate major refits of surface vessels.

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ferred from Chatham and Portsmouth. There would be little additional capital expenditure on nuclear refitting facilities required in the refitting of the Type 21 frigate.

He was satisfied they would have the necessary facilities to provide refits for the SSN fleet as well as the Type 21 frigate.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Atherstone, Lab) said yet again there had been no attempt at any long-term costs. How could they talk about ship building programmes and not introduce such information as far as Conservative MPs were prepared to tolerate.

That was why some MPs were nervous that the Government was scrapping rather than building. They were not prepared to tolerate unless there were some long-term costs.

The preference for Trident over the Navy to a school of thought was that more money would have to be devoted to it at the expense of the other end of the flexible response spectrum, and that was where surface ships were being cut.

Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead, Lab) said that the Government would have answered the question as to why there had been peace in western Europe since 1945 by saying it was because of nuclear deterrence. Another answer was the cause of the balance of conventional forces.

Mr Boomer Pink (Portsmouth, South, C) The Secretary of State said that the problem was there was too little cash being provided for defence. That was the problem, and the decision to eliminate major refits of surface vessels.

What teacher could now recommend that a school should have a permanent career? The Secretary of State had opted for weapons rather than men, and in this respect, the Government was wrong. The decision to reduce the number of ships in the fleet, and the number of men in the fleet, reduced, they should be increased.

Mr Bernard Cocks (Cathedral, East, Lab) said that British Aerospace had decided that the tracker system for Sea Wolf should be transferred from Chatham and Portsmouth.

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## New culling threat to 5,000 grey seals

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government is soon to announce its decision on the culling of up to 800 mother grey seals and 4,200 pups off the Scottish coast this autumn, an operation similar to the one called off after protests three years ago.

The proposal is one of several in a confidential report from the National Environment Research Council (NERC) being considered by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland. The report is believed to disclose a sharp increase in seal numbers last year.

Fears of renewed pressure from the fishing industry, for the first time since 1978 have already led to a pre-emptive strike by conservationists. Lord Melchett, chairman of the Wildlife Link committee, representing eight leading bodies, has written to Mr Younger arguing that no big cull should be considered until a three-year research programme on seals' impact on fisheries, begun last August, is completed.

The fishing industry wants urgent action. Mr Robert Allan, the British Fishing Federation's Scottish officer, said yesterday: "The seal population has been allowed to grow with no restraint for the last three or four years."

"Whatever the scientific evidence, there is certainly a case for doing something rather than doing nothing."

Widespread protests, including a determined and well-publicized resistance campaign by Greenpeace, the international environment group, led to the abandonment of the 1978 cull in favour of a long-term management plan.

In the last two years only the "traditional" local cull of 2,000 pups has been licensed and it has been conceded by the Government that previous estimates of the growth in seal numbers were inflated. Instead of the 7 per cent claimed, growth was put last year at a not statistically significant 3 per cent, partly the result of breeding disturbances caused by previous culls and protests.

According to the NERC's report, prepared by the Sea Mammal Research Unit at Cambridge, this trend appears to have been reversed. The estimate of 61,000 grey seals in Scottish waters in 1979 had risen by last year to 65,000, a growth of almost 7 per cent.

Almost three million signatures in Britain were claimed yesterday on a petition calling for an end to the international trade in seal products and a ban on their import by Britain. The petition has been organized by the Protection and Conservation of Animals and Plantlife, which describes Britain's introduction of an order that seal products should be labelled, as "totally ineffective, since more than nine-tenths of them are reexported. Several leading trade unionists have signed the petition, which is hoped to be raised with labour organizations in Europe and Canada."

## Quotas for disabled must go, commission says

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The quota scheme, which has protected disabled workers for nearly 40 years, should be abandoned as unworkable and out of date, the Manpower Services Commission says today.

Instead, there should be a new general statutory duty requiring employers to "take reasonable steps to promote equality of employment opportunity for disabled people."

The new duty would be linked to a code of practice giving guidance on how it can be met and information on where employers can get assistance in doing so. The new duty would cover the retention of newly disabled employees and the career development of disabled workers, as well as recruitment.

The commission believes the new statutory duty would be an improvement on the quota scheme, mainly because the code of practice would give disabled people and officers a new tool in their negotiations with employers on behalf of disabled workers. But most voluntary organizations concerned with disabled people will see it as weakening the legal obligations on employers, particularly since the MSC makes clear in its report today that prosecution of defaulting employers will still be seen as a last resort.

Both the Disability Alliance and the Royal National Institute for the Blind have urged retention of the quota in response to a leak of the MSC document in *The Times* last week. The alliance, which brings together more than 60 of the main disability organizations, pointed out that the commission's own research had shown that 86 per cent of disabled people wanted to keep the quota.

But the commission believes it is meeting disabled people's wishes by proposing a new form of statutory protection,

## A mixture of shock and disbelief in once the county of plenty

By Frances Gibb

Derek, aged 16, has recently been made redundant from the only permanent job he has had since leaving school a year ago with no qualifications. "It was making formica tops. I loved it. But it only lasted a month."

Since then Derek, from Weybridge, Surrey, has tried for several jobs without success. "You show them all the interest you have and they don't show any in you. I went for one in a laboratory, cleaning out the animals and feeding them. It was a job. Nothing doing."

He now idles his time away, visiting the Jobcentre and careers office. "You get cheated off. Bored isn't the word. You feel like blowing your brains out. They say kids don't want to work, but that's a joke."

Being without a job has split up his family. Derek's 18-year-old brother has got work and his father, an alcoholic, has kicked Derek out for not doing likewise. He is now living with friends in Virginia Water, but is having trouble claiming unemployment benefit because of the time he has been redundant. He jumped the gun and left early.

"I desperately need the money. I need £15 a week to pay my mate's mum; she's got a family and a half to feed." His friend Andrew, aged 18, with whom he now lives, left school two years ago with CSEs in sociology and science and has been in and out of work. He gave up his last job in electronics two weeks ago because it was so expensive to travel the long distances involved, a common difficulty in Surrey.

He spends his time sitting around at home, in between visits to the Jobcentre.

"You can't afford to go out on the dole," he says. "I want to get back in a job so that I can get a bike or car on the road, get some clothes; do things like that, and get back to normal. Everything is tough and so at the moment I can't afford anything."

Andrew's parents (his father is a postman), who have three other children, have taken in not only Derek, but also another friend who is out of work and has been "kicked out of home."

In Surrey, unemployment is a new phenomenon and has come as something of a shock. Mr John Tunnicliffe, the county careers officer, says: "There is no tradition of unemployment here, and that makes it harder to come to terms with. There is not the same family support. Parents say: 'you could get a job if you really tried.'"

The troubles faced by Cleveland some years ago are just beginning to hit the home counties for the first time, and youth unemployment has permeated even into areas previously protected.

Adult unemployment in the county is about 10 per cent in a population of just under one million (compared with Cleveland's 17 per cent in 560,000), but because unemployment is new, its rise is all the more dramatic.

The situation is the worst for 40 years. The latest figures, published by the county today, show a total of 3,132 unemployed, which may reach 3,600

## Our jobless young—2. Surrey

By Frances Gibb



Face of despair: An unemployed youth sits in hope of an elusive job.

In September, double the figure for July, 1978, and more than double that (1,161) for July, 1979. Of those, five sixths are school-leavers.

At the same time job vacancies have dropped from a peak 1,172 in July, 1979, to just 185. Banks and insurance companies, traditionally among the biggest employers in the county (25 per cent of last year's school-leavers went into clerical work) have cut back.

London, which used to be a Mecca for jobs, no longer attracts; it has its own unemployment and is expensive to

reach. Commuter areas like Camberley continue to grow but fail to provide work.

Unlike in Cleveland, where YOP schemes have become the main way of staving off even higher unemployment, in Surrey the schemes are relatively underdeveloped, providing some 750 places, of which at the last count 350 were filled.

Straines is one of the badly affected parts of the county. This month, with Surrey, it has a total of nine permanent jobs on the books and seven YOP placements, against 492 re-

istered unemployed, mostly school-leavers, four times the figure for last year.

There is a steady stream of youngsters through the careers offices, averaging about sixty a day. "Up to now," Mrs Skelt says, "we have been fairly well stocked up with vacancies; it was a foregone conclusion that we could find someone a job."

But it has suddenly hit us. It has come as a complete shock to some youngsters. Some have reacted well and kept going; others have given up."

Unlike Cleveland, where most

school-leavers do not have high academic qualifications, Surrey has a high input to further and higher education, with roughly a third of its 13,000 school-leavers last year going on to colleges.

Shital, aged 19, from Ashford, near Staines, has just left college after taking A levels in chemistry and mathematics. He had wanted to be a laboratory technician.

"I would take anything else, though, perhaps accounts clerk. But you have to have experience for that, or be over 21." Since leaving he has had four unsuccessful interviews. "Some say I am too old; a couple said I was over-qualified. It's pretty miserable. I didn't think it would be like this."

He is now facing the same problem as a growing number of other Surrey school-leavers. "My father has his own graphic arts firm. He says I must get a job or work with him to pay for my keep; or I must get out."

But, he says, there is not enough work to do with his father. "He gives me one or two jobs, then there's nothing else to do. I dread the boredom. I can't live with the boredom."

Mr Tunnicliffe is sceptical about government promises of more money for YOP schemes. The money alone is not enough, he says. If there are not enough careers staff to process the schemes, without more staff things can only get worse.

The unemployment figures in Surrey may look low compared with Cleveland's, but for someone who is jobless, they are as 100 per cent unemployed as someone in Liverpool or Sunderland."

## Barmaids may pull pints of milk

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Customers in public houses will be able to buy milk in their favourite local if talks between farmers and brewers are successful. The campaign to persuade breweries to sell milk through their hundreds of tied houses is the latest of many attempts by worried farmers to find new outlets for milk.

It has not yet been decided whether milk would be sold in public houses from traditional pint bottles, like bottled beer, or from the small cardboard containers with straws attached which are being used increasingly for children's milk with added fruit flavours.

Customers are more likely to find their milk offered from dispensing machines of the type used in canteens. Leaders of the Milk Marketing Board said yesterday that talks had begun with breweries about terms.

The board wants milk to be sold as a competitor for fizzy drinks, which have helped in recent years to persuade many housewives to reduce their orders from milkmen.

Mr Peter Jackson, managing director of the board, rejected a suggestion that milk destined for public house sale should be advertised for its value as a stomach lining for those about to consume alcohol.

"We should have people screaming at us that it was an improper thing," he said. Farmers and dairymen accept that sales of milk on doorsteps will not return to the high levels of the 1960s.

## University lecturer murdered

From Our Correspondent

Dartford

A murder inquiry began yesterday after a university lecturer was found battered to death at his home in Canterbury.

The body of Mr Maurice Shapira, aged 52, a bachelor, was discovered by his housekeeper in the bathroom of his bungalow. His silver-grey Peugeot 504 car had been stolen.

Mr Shapira lectured in English and American literature at the University of Kent. University friends described him as a quiet, inoffensive fair-minded man who hated violence.

Det Supt Earl Spencer, who is leading 60 officers in the inquiry, said the victim was not known, but appeared not to be robbery.

Professor Mark Kinkead-Weekes, a colleague of the dead man, said: "We are all shocked and distressed. I can't think of an enemy he may have had, or any reason why someone would want to kill him."

"He was a very gifted and rather quiet person who loved art and music."



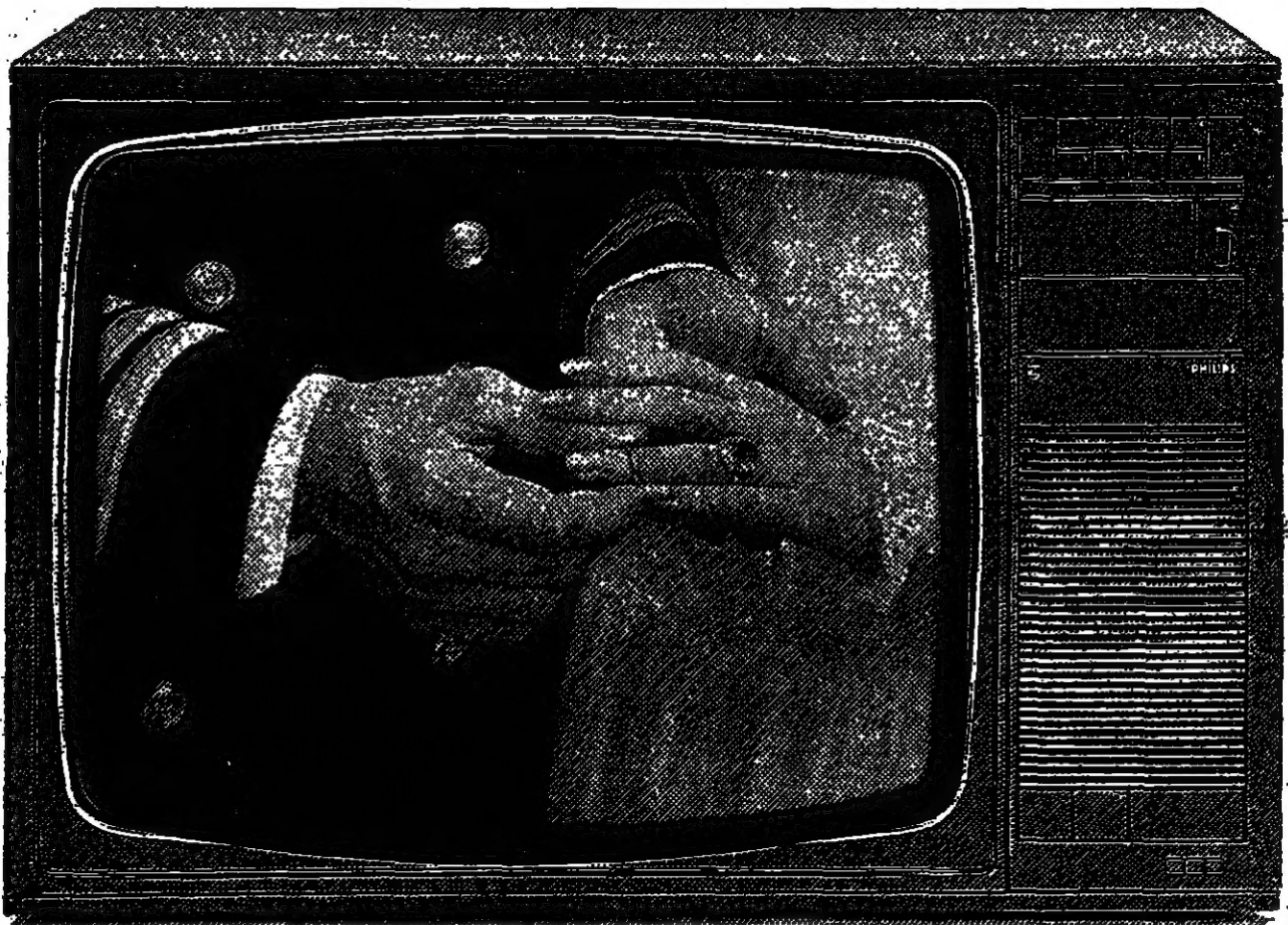
Some souvenirs of the royal wedding will be more authentic than others, like the Video 2000 cassette. Philips have spent six years developing the only cassette that will record the whole event. It's part of the new Video 2000 system.

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No ordinary video cassette can contain all the emotion of a royal wedding.

Especially when proposed TV coverage is 7 hours long.

The unique Video 2000 cassette will record up to eight hours, because it simply flips over like an audio cassette.



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Your Video 2000 machine will play any Video 2000 cassette perfectly. And that goes for pre-recorded cassettes too.

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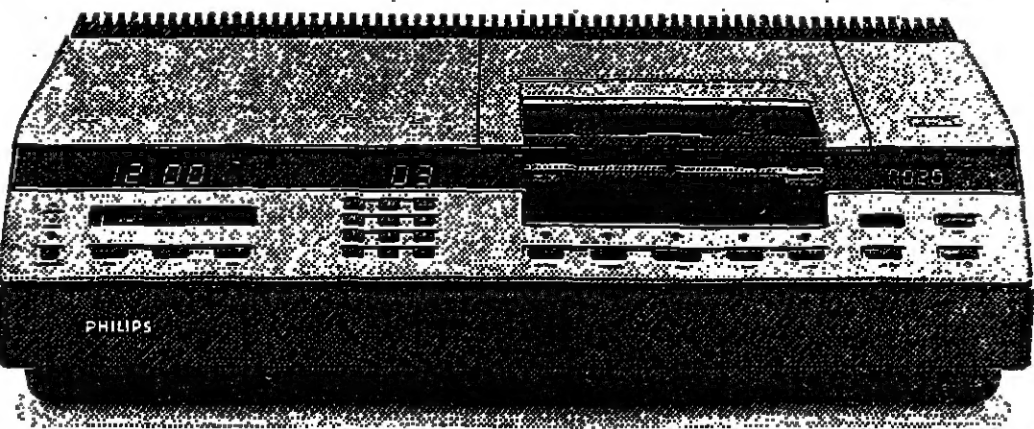
Hour for hour it is one of the cheapest forms of video recording around. It leaves the others waiting at the church.

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To improve your video picture Philips have invented a totally new tracking system: Dynamic Track Following. It actually lays down a pilot signal during recording.

On playback the video heads continually compare the video track with this original pilot. The result is the most accurate picture ever.

Video 2000 is so accurate that it needs no tracking control—the knob other video users



## VIDEO 2000. If you've been waiting for Video, it's arrived.

## ITV told to go for quality

By Kenneth Gosling

Independent television's best prospect of preserving its prosperity in the face of competition from new technology is to devote resources to programme quality. Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, says today in the IBA's annual report.

In a criticism of the franchise process, completed last December, Lord Thomson says the disadvantage is that while it has been a considerable distraction there is a diversion of energy from programme making to corporate survival.

Independent Broadcasting Authority Annual Report and Accounts, 1980-81. (Stationery Office or bookshops, £2).



# Agreement averts dockers' strike in Polish ports

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, July 22

Poland seems to be moving towards a social climate in which both the unions and the Government are testing the mechanism of negotiations in order to settle disputes. A strike by more than 40,000 dockers which threatened to paralysed the Baltic ports when the party has just issued an appeal calling for understanding and restraint, was averted early today.

An agreement reached after 16 hours of tough bargaining, includes what the official news agency PAP described as improved social security benefits and other privileges, including convalescent leave for the dockers.

The agreement is retroactive to the beginning of this year but it is clearly less than the dockers have been asking for. Mr Stanislaw Bejger, the Minister of Maritime Economy, who led the government negotiators, called it a compromise in which neither side was fully satisfied but which also showed that there was good will on both sides.

The dockers of the Solidarity trade union issued a statement making it clear that in accepting the agreement and calling off the strike which was due to start tomorrow, the union was led by "deep concern for the fate of the country" and awareness of burning problems resulting from the critical economic situation.

This, in a sense, confirmed general belief that the union is responding favourably to the authorities' appeal to encourage the party leadership which after the conclusion of the party congress appealed to the nation for cooperation and moderation and for joint efforts to bring the country out of the crisis.

The employees of the Polish airline, Lot, who also threatened to strike later this week, yesterday suspended their strike call in response to a letter from General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister.

The dispute there was over official refusal to accept a general manager elected by the employees. Instead, the Government appointed an Air Force officer as chief of all the airline's operations.

The union reacted with a four-hour token strike two weeks ago and a threat of a full strike for this week. The union took the Prime Minister's letter as a sign, and even a commitment, to resume talks which broke off earlier this month.

The Government recalled that a new law which is in the stage of final drafting in Parliament, will establish the principle who is to manage state enterprises. This is to be a wider reform in industrial enterprises.

Mr Jozef Glomp, the newly nominated Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and Primate of Poland, who has pledged himself to follow the policy of his predecessor, Cardinal Wyszyński, said he has a understanding and has already met General Jaruzelski, today saw Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader.

The Church is anxious for Poland to restore social peace and thereby give the Government a chance to begin to carry on its programme aimed at stopping the downward trend in the economy, and it is clearly continuing to exercise its influence on the unions.

□ Zurich.—A multinational task force of bankers tonight announced agreement on rescheduling Poland's 1981 debt to Western banks and will submit their proposals to a Polish delegation here tomorrow.

A communiqué issued after a meeting by the task force representing 21 banks in 12 countries said unanimous agreement was reached on all issues which were still outstanding.

However, it gave no details of how the debt owed to 460 creditor banks will be restructured to allow Poland more time for repayment.

Members of the task force were in complete harmony as to the most appropriate way in which all individual types of credit afforded to Poland by the creditor banks should be handled, the communiqué said.

Based on Polish figures earlier this year, the amount involved is estimated at some \$24,000m (£12,500m), though some estimates put it higher.

Although the statement gave no details, banking sources said before today's meeting they expected the final version to be similar to a plan some 60 United States banks agreed on last week.

That would allow Poland to defer until December 10 repayment of capital on its medium and long-term debt due since March 26 this year.

The debt would then be re-scheduled over seven years provided the Polish government mean while drew up an economic stabilization programme and gave more information about its economy. First repayment would be due in 1985.

□ Berlin.—A West Berlin court today passed a detention order on Bernard Pientka, a 21-year-old Pole who hijacked a Polish airliner yesterday and forced it to land in West Berlin, a Justice Department spokesman said.

Mr Pientka had been charged with air piracy and would be tried by a West Berlin court rather than an American military tribunal, the spokesman added.

The charge carries a minimum sentence of one year in prison. Last December a West Berlin court jailed a Pole for four years for a similar hijack.

The three Western allies—Britain, France and the United States—announced that they would protest to the Soviet Union because two MIG-21 interceptors crossed into West Berlin airspace on the tail of the airliner.

The Polish news agency PAP said the man had commandeered the airliner during an internal flight from Katowice to Warsaw, and was armed with a handgun and a home-made gun. He forced the aircraft to land at the American military base of Vemphof.



Two in harmony: Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Reagan sharing a joke at a reception in Ottawa.

## Five hurt in Swiss bomb blast

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, July 22

Two terrorist bombs—the fourth and fifth this week—exploded during the rush-hour tonight at Geneva's main railway station.

The first to go off was hidden in a luggage locker in the hall leading to the platforms.

A young Swiss man was seriously injured, and his sister, aged 17, suffered extensive burns from the explosive burst. Another girl, also aged 17, accompanying them was hit by flying metal and was severely injured.

A Japanese woman, aged 47, had her ear-drum damaged. Nobody was hurt in a second, smaller explosion an hour after the first blast.

Like after the previous explosions, responsibility was claimed by the "June 9 Organization", believed to be an American terrorist group.

It was on June 9 that Swiss police arrested Mardios Sankodgian, a Lebanese Armenian, aged 23, after a member of the Turkish consulate staff here had been shot dead in the street.

In a communiqué, passed to an Arab news agency in Beirut and broadcast today by Radio Lugano, the terrorist group said it would "continue attacks against Swiss objectives everywhere in the world" until such time as Mr Sankodgian was freed.

According to police, the time bombs being used by terrorists are very small. The primary purpose of the indiscriminate daily bombings appear to be to arouse unease among the population.

Since 1976 terrorist groups describing themselves as Armenian have been responsible for about a score of explosions at Swiss offices in Rome, Paris, London, Los Angeles, Beirut and Tehran.

## Clash over interest rates

# Hard US line forces allies to take deflationary measures

From David Blake, Ottawa, July 22

Resigned to the fact that no cut in American interest rates is imminent, West Germany last night was the first country to take action to protect its own economy from the consequences.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, told a press conference at the end of the Ottawa summit that he intended to cut his Government's budget deficit on return to Bonn. Plans drawn up by Herr Hans Maubacher, the Finance Minister, for cuts in spending will now go ahead.

Herr Schmidt said: "We have decided that the state should step back as a public borrower to give the Central Bank more leeway in dealing with interest rates."

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, had earlier indicated that measures are likely to be taken in the autumn to put his Government's deficit.

All of the United States' partners had hoped that American interest rates might fall in the near future, thus easing pressure on their currencies. But the hard line adopted by President Reagan means that they now need to take deflationary

action at home to protect their currencies and thus hold down inflation.

Although the leaders of France, West Germany, Britain, Japan, Italy, Canada and the United States, attending the summit expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the meeting, there will be intense activity in the coming months to try to deal with all the problems the summit failed to resolve.

Interest rates and currency stability are the most important of these. Apart from cutting back deficits at home in order to reduce what Herr Schmidt called the highest interest rates since the birth of Christ, the governments of the states of the European Community and Japan are looking with increasing interest at the prospect for joint intervention in foreign exchange markets.

There will also have to be intensive discussion on what to do over trade with Eastern Europe. A last-minute attempt by Washington to get a paragraph in the summit declaration warning of the dangers of excessive reliance on the Soviet Union, and limiting high-technology exports which might be distantly related to

military use, was rebuffed by the Germans.

High-level talks are to take place over the coming months and there will be a meeting of Nato's Comcom committee in the autumn to discuss military matters. There are no signs that the West Germans intend to give ground on this issue and there is no possibility that they will abandon a proposed gas pipeline to carry gas from the Soviet Union to West Germany.

Trade questions will feature prominently over the next year. The European nations made no direct criticism of Japan at the conference. There will be a meeting of ministers of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) next year and there will be special sessions to monitor trade issues. The effect of this is to put off a final decision on trade relations with Japan until 1983.

However, European officials from the EEC are very pleased with the decisions on future meetings, which they think give them an opportunity to put double pressure on the Japanese.

## IN BRIEF

### Begum Bhutto is freed from jail

Karachi.—Begum Nurat Bhutto, widow of the executed former Pakistani Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was released here after five months of preventive detention in Karachi jail.

Mrs Bhutto, who heads the banned Pakistan Peoples Party of her late husband, was arrested along with her daughter Benazir, after the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner last March. According to official sources Miss Bhutto is also likely to be released soon.—AFP.

### Salvador negotiations

Washington.—El Salvador's expected reversal of policy, announced their readiness to negotiate with the ruling right-wing junta for a political settlement of their armed conflict. They gave as the sole condition the presence of non-Salvadoran mediators acceptable to both sides.

### Giant tanker aground

Zeebrugge.—The 275,000-ton Liberian-registered tanker World Dignity ran aground on a sandbank while manoeuvring to enter Zeebrugge port. Belgian officials said seven tugs were called to free the vessel.

### Publisher arrested

Milan.—Police have arrested Giovanni Fabbri, an Italian publishing magnate, on charges of illegally trying to export antiquities and art works worth more than £500,000 out of Italy.

### Monsoon kills 300

Delhi.—Rivers swollen by monsoons in western and north-eastern India have ravaged farming communities and villages, resulting in more than 300 deaths, mainly in Jaipur state, officials said.

### Husband's revenge

Montbéliard.—A French steel worker aged 41 went on a killing spree near here today and in succession shot dead his estranged wife, her lover and four other people, including one of his bosses.

### Road reopened

Lusaka.—The road from Zambia to Zaire to the Angolan port of Lubito, closed since 1975, is now open to traffic, an advertisement in the Zambia Daily Mail said.

### Tanker burns

La Spezia, Italy.—Two crewmen died and a third was seriously injured in a fire on the 51,244-ton Sinoia, a Liberian-registered oil tanker, in La Spezia harbour.

### Guards defect

Schachendorf, Austria.—Two unarmed Hungarian border guards fled across the border to Austria and applied for political asylum, police said.

## West renews efforts to free Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford, Ottawa, July 22

The five countries of the Western contact group, which have been dealing with the problem of Namibia (south-west Africa) since 1977, are to make a new attempt to bring the disputed territory to independence.

The foreign ministers of Britain, Canada, France, the United States, West Germany and the Netherlands met at the Ottawa summit to examine ways to break the deadlock reached when the settlement talks collapsed in Geneva last January.

The ministers also heard a report from Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, on the talks which the Americans have been holding with South Africa during the past few months on ways of reviving the United Nations settlement initiative on Namibia.

Officially representing the five contact group states are to hold a meeting in New York for the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in September.

A communiqué from the five, which was released today, reaffirmed the will of the five countries to bring Namibia to independence and the region will work of the United Nations Security Council resolution 435.

A British official said yesterday that although the Americans had made considerable progress in their talks with the South Africans, this had still

not been sufficient to establish a framework for further negotiations.

Three main points are being reviewed by the contact group, according to sources in London (David Spanner writes).

These are to ensure that the United Nations acts impartially in dealing with the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) on the one side and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance on the other; the need for constitutional restraints to be built into the independence arrangements; to prevent a "winner takes all" result in the election; and, discussion of the composition of the proposed United Nations force, which would supervise the run-up to independence.

Resolution 435 enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of the international community, a statement issued by Swapo in London said.

Swapo, the sole political and military liberation movement in Namibia, recognized by the United Nations, said it took great exception to the proposed changes in the resolution.

It called on the contact group to acknowledge that "South African intransigence is the major obstacle to the region's freedom and the region will have to be forced into a settlement."

"The only honest course for the five Western countries is to support comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa," the statement added.

## Bani-Sadr letter advocates rebellion

By Hahzir Teimourian

Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the deposed president of Iran, has raised the flag of rebellion against Ayatollah Khomeini and the ruling clergy, according to reports in Iranian circles in London.

In a personal letter to Mr Massud Rajavi, leader of the left-wing Islamic Mujahedin guerrilla organization, he has advocated the setting up of a National Council of Resistance at a secret spot in Iran, to comprise the Mujahedin and any organizations and individuals willing to fight for the restoration of democracy in the country.

The former president is believed to be hiding in Iran. Details of his letter, which was signed on July 18, reached London yesterday. Mr Bani-Sadr, embittered by the manner of his overthrow and the subsequent accusations of treason levelled against him by the Iranian press, describes the situation there as disastrous.

"The nation has to endure civil and foreign war, numerous executions of people, including children, for voicing opposition to the regime, also the torturing of political prisoners and economic collapse."

The council proposed by Mr Bani-Sadr would act as a national parliament until free elections could be held.

The alliance would have to be situated where it could exercise full control, such as the mountainous western region of Iran. There, some 12,000 guerrillas of the Kurdish Democratic Party have been fighting against the regime of the ayatollahs for the past two years. Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Rajavi are known to have been in contact with Dr Abolrahman Qassemloo, the Kurdish leader, and have discussed with him the prospect of a formal alliance.

If the negotiations are successful a formidable challenge could be posed to the clergy. By signing his letter to Mr Rajavi as the "elected President of Iran," Mr Bani-Sadr makes it clear that he still regards himself as the country's legal head of state.

The main remaining doubt about the election is whether Mr Rajavi will obtain more than the 12 million votes that swept Mr Bani-Sadr into office in January, 1980, demonstrating the isolation of opposition elements in the National Front, leftist groups and the former president—which have called for an election boycott.

Parliament has lowered the voting age for the presidential balloting from 16 to 15, adding some 800,000 voters to the electorate of 21 million.

Ayatollah Khomeini has called on Iranians to vote as a religious duty. The Iranian Liberation Movement of Mr Mehdi Bazargan, a former Prime Minister, did not attempt to put up a candidate, while the Tudeh (Communist) party and the Alliance have supported Mr Rajavi.—AFP.

## Mystery aircraft crashes inside Soviet Union

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 22

The Russians today announced that an unidentified aircraft entered Soviet airspace from Iran last Saturday, collided with a Soviet aircraft and crashed.

The brief official announcement gave no clue to the identity or type of aircraft. Tass News Agency said it crossed the Soviet frontier near Yerevan, the Armenian capital, a few miles from the Soviet frontier with Turkey and Iran.

It did not respond to inquiries by Soviet air traffic control or to attempts to render assistance. After flying over Soviet territory for some time, performing what the official agency called "dangerous manoeuvres. It collided with a Soviet aircraft, fell to the ground and burst out of fire. The Russians did not say whether the aircraft was civil-

## Rajai is backed by three rivals

By Hahzir Teimourian

Mr Muhammad Ali Rajavi, the Prime Minister, who is considered a certainty to win the Iranian presidential election on Friday, has received an additional boost. The other three candidates in the race have called on their countrymen to vote for him.

Mr Rajavi's election will also be a victory for the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), which has backed his candidacy, although he is not a party member and the other three candidates are.

With Mr Rajavi in the post of chief executive, the IRP will attain harmony, containing the branches of power, enabling the presidency—used by Mr Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the ousted president, to oppose aspects of the regime—with the Government and the courts.

The new president will have his work cut out for him. Mr Rajavi will take office when Iran, at war with Iraq for the past 10 months and faced with a drop in oil exports, is being swept with the biggest wave of violence since the revolution.

Since the bombing of the IRP headquarters on June 28, in which 100 people, including Muhammad Beheshti and more than 70 party members were killed, dozens of attacks have occurred.

On Monday one of the four presidential candidates, Rabbani Ashraf Oladi, received minor bullet wounds in an attack. A body later gunned down a wounded member of the Revolutionary Guards, Akbar Nafegh-Nuri, the representative of Ayatollah Khomeini in his "crusade for reconstruction."

Nearly 200 opponents of the regime have been executed over the past month, most of them after being found guilty of "corruption on earth" and "war against God."

Concern has been expressed over the danger of an attack on Mr Rajavi.

Yesterday he chose not to attend the only electoral meeting which has been organized for him in Tehran. Pamphlets in support of him were dropped by helicopter over the capital early today.

The authorities have banned all motor cycle traffic on election day. Most of the attacks in recent days were made by men on motor cycles and the newspaper Islamic Republic has said that "mercenary agents of America reportedly intend to perturb the elections" using motor cycles.

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Ayatollah Khomeini has called on Iranians to vote as a religious duty. The Iranian Liberation Movement of Mr Mehdi Bazargan, a former Prime Minister, did not attempt to put up a candidate, while the Tudeh (Communist) party and the Alliance have supported Mr Rajavi.—AFP.

## Strike in Argentina falters

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires, July 22

Bus services were running normally and train services were only partly disrupted in Argentina today by a strike called by the Peronist-led General Confederation of Labour (CGT) in protest at low wages and rising unemployment.

The other main union group, Labour (CNT) did not support the strike. The CNT is holding talks with the Government in efforts to agree on a "social pact".

According to an Argentine Railways statement, services were normal on the General Roca, San Martin, Sarmiento, Urquiza and Belgrano lines, while services between Buenos Aires and the cities of Córdoba and Tucuman were only slightly disrupted.

Most factories were closed in several southern Buenos Aires industrial areas, but some industrialists said the closures had been arranged at meetings between factory management and workers "to avoid any inconvenience".

Power workers in the La-Rioja valley, Victoria's electricity-generating centre, have also been on strike, over pay claims with the resulting power blackouts throughout the state.

Mr Lindsay Thompson, the Premier of Victoria, sensing the public outrage at stoppages which make no sense to many people, has invoked the Essential Services Act which means that he can bring in other labour when he believes the safety and security of the public is under threat.

He has ordered milk tanker drivers to go back to work. If they do not, he will bring in volunteer drivers under police protection to do their work. The Transport Workers' Union has decided to allow milk deliveries to continue and production should be back to normal by tomorrow.

Dairy farmers angered by having to work as usual only to throw the milk away, have been bringing in their supplies of milk to Melbourne.

There seems little doubt that the public have almost broken the strike over the latest strikes. Strike breaking techniques such as those of invoking the Emergency Act and bringing milk to the city have met no resistance from the unions.

It was impossible to buy milk or bread and many other perishable foods in Melbourne today, a wet mid-winter day. Electricity was cut off for long periods and television was broadcasting for only two hours.

Melbourne is the worst-hit city in a series of strikes staged throughout the country. The strike by transport drivers who want \$4.20 (£2.5) a week more pay has been going all this week and the dispute is still not resolved. This has affected food supplies, particularly milk.

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## Soviet marshal feels confident of Polish forces' reliability as allies

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 22

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Minister of Defence, today told General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, that the Soviet armed forces were confident the Poles would prove reliable allies and rebuff anti-socialist forces in their country.

His message, published in the army newspaper Red Star, comes hard on the heels of a similar expression of confidence from President Brezhnev and Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister.

Yesterday the two men sent a relatively warm message of congratulation to mark Poland's national day, and indicated that they believed the Polish party would now be able to settle down to running the country.

Marshal Ustinov, in his message to General Jaruzelski, who is also Minister of Defence, said Poland's armed forces were celebrating the festival in a difficult political atmosphere.

"Hostile forces in the country and abroad are carrying out open attacks on socialism in Poland, provoking complications in Poland's relations with its allies," he said. But Soviet troops believed their comrades in arms would "guarantee a reliable defence of socialist gains in their country."

Mr Viktor Grishin, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Polish party congress, returned home yesterday, and has presumably been briefing his Politburo colleagues on the turbulent and unusual congress.

The Russians, who were markedly cool in their message of congratulation to Mr Stanislaw Kania on his reelection as party secretary, appear to have been somewhat reassured that the party has at last managed to get a grip on events. Mr Brezhnev's message said the congress had set the task of stabilising the situation and leading the country out of crisis.

In contrast to his stiff greeting to Mr Kania last week that began "respected comrade," yesterday's message called him "dear comrade," the normal address for leaders of fraternal parties.

He said the Polish party was firmly following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and was "undoubtedly" able to unite all the working people and rally them in resistance to

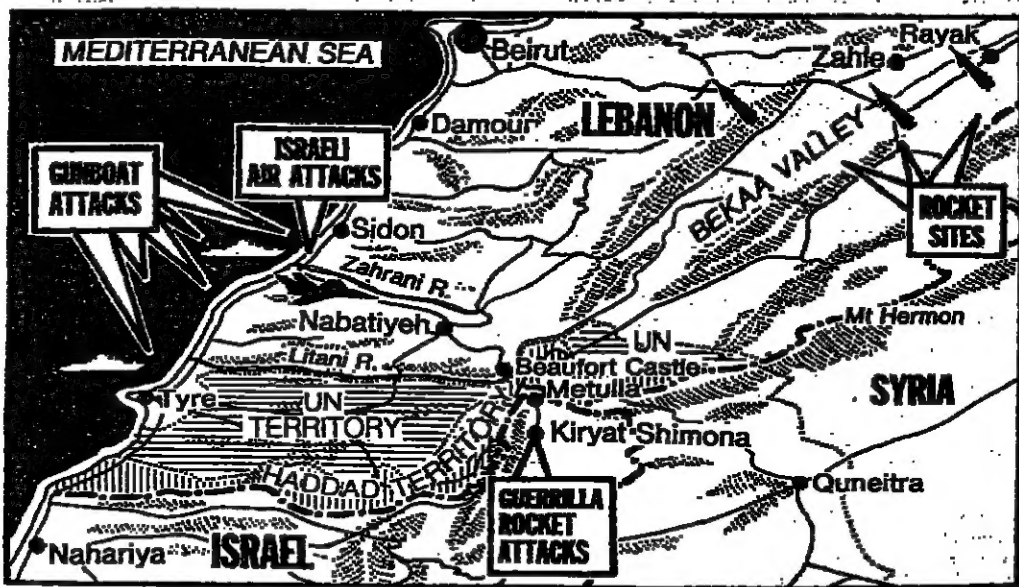


Polish sailors march in the National Day parade in Victory Square, Warsaw, yesterday.

anarchy and counter-revolution. Mr Grishin, who repeated the widely publicized Soviet worries over Poland in his opening address to the congress, was a little more optimistic by the end. Speaking at a meeting of foreign delegates with the new Polish Central Committee just before returning home, he said the congress had faced important tasks.

The Russians have not hidden their wish to see the smack of firm government in Poland. Moscow will be watching to see whether Warsaw makes any more concessions in the face of new strike threats. The Russians were alarmed by the demand by airline staff to be allowed to select their own chief, and Press comment was especially scathing on demands for workers' control—an issue that in Moscow looks dangerously like the deeply suspect Yugoslav system.





## Egypt says Israeli raids are reckless

From Our Own Correspondent, Cairo, July 22

Mr Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian Vice-President today said the Israeli raids on Lebanon were reckless and could sabotage Egyptian-Israeli peace.

Mr Mubarak's warning, made in a speech marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, was the highest-level public condemnation in Egypt so far of the Israeli raids. Mr Mubarak stressed that Egypt was committed to the peace process but there has been growing concern among officials and diplomats here that Israeli aggression is undermining President Anwar Sadat's position at home.

One western diplomat said: "There is an increasing criticism of Sadat here. Because of his peace efforts, Israel is confident of no retaliation from Egypt when it attacks other Arab countries." Egypt, with its population of 43 million, is the most powerful Arab nation, and is generally regarded as the only Arab country capable of posing a serious threat to Israel.

Mr Sadat has argued since his visit to Jerusalem in 1977 that his initiative will pave the way for a just peace in the Middle East. The peace initiative has previously escaped criticism in Egypt because it offered hopes of prosperity, but the Israeli attacks on Iraq and Lebanon have led many to claim it is giving Israel a free hand to destroy its Arab neighbours.

Mr Mubarak said today: "We see Israel returning to the mentality prevailing before peace, and denying the spirit of historic reconciliation. It is resorting to reckless activities in an Arab country, seeking temporary gains that will evaporate at the first test."

Mr Mubarak was representing Mr Sadat at the ceremony, which was held one day early as the anniversary of the overthrow of King Farouk is a public holiday.

Washington: Mr Ephraim Evron, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, today told Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, that the suspension of the delivery of F16 fighter-bombers would only hurt the cause of peace in the Middle East (Nicholas Harris writes).

## RAIN PUTS DANUBE AT DANGER

Vienna, July 22.—The worst rainfalls recorded in 124 years and summer snowstorms sweeping Europe have taken 12 lives and caused damage amounting to millions of dollars, officials said yesterday.

"We have had the heaviest rainfalls since 1857 in the past four days," an Austrian Government official said. "The damage done by the floods can not yet be estimated, but it will certainly run into millions of dollars."

In Austria four people were drowned in the floods of the Danube river that was still rising at a rate of 1m (2.5cm) an hour and approached the emergency mark at Vienna.

In West Germany four people, including a two-year-old girl, were reported dead in the flooded rivers in south Germany. In France three alpinees were found frozen to death in the high Alps in a remote hut blocked by avalanches.

In Czechoslovakia one person was drowned in the floods of the Vltava river in the western outskirts of Prague during rescue actions, the CTK news agency said. The report said "Hundreds of houses had to be evacuated along the Elbe river that flooded large parts of the rural area near the town of Melnik in central Bohemia."

A new wave of floods on the Danube from Germany threatened Austria as the border crossing point at Passau had to be closed.

## Fighting intensifies as hopes fade for Habib mission

From Tewfik Mishiawi, Beirut, July 22

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Beirut today with an Israeli authorization to negotiate a ceasefire after 12 days of hostilities along the Lebanese-Israeli border.

Mr Manachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has asked Mr Habib to try to establish "peaceful relations between Israel and Lebanon", but rejecting any direct or indirect contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Mr Habib's mission appears to be doomed from the start, because the Lebanese Government has no peace over the estimated 400,000 Palestinians in the country and refuses to talk about an agreement that could be interpreted as a peace treaty with Israel.

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday decided that Mr Habib's contacts should be with President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, "and not with Arab terrorist organizations which declared that the destruction of Israel and its people."

Mr Habib said: "On the basis of the statement of the Government of Israel, I will proceed with my mission as drafted by President Reagan to seek to bring a ceasefire along the Israeli-Lebanese border as a first step to bringing calm to the area."

The difference between a ceasefire and a Lebanese-Israeli peace tends to reflect the disagreement between Israel and the United States over the interpretation of Mr Habib's mission. While Washington wants his envoy to try to put an end to the fighting, Israel wants him to make peace arrangements with the state of Lebanon.

The Israeli Government gave no indication it would halt its strikes against Palestinian positions in Lebanon.

Mr Habib met Mr Sarkis today, but declined, as usual, to reveal any details to reporters. It was not clear whether he planned to have any contacts with Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader. It appears that negotiations with the PLO are being conducted through Mr Yassir Arafat, the United Nations Secretary General, Major General William Callaghan, the Irish Commander of the United Nations Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon.

Mr Habib later flew on to Jiddah for talks with Saudi Arabian leaders.

Mr Arafat announced last night that the Palestinians agreed in principle to discontinue their shelling of Israeli territory from southern Lebanon, but his sources made this dependent on a halt to Israeli attacks on the Golan Heights and other targets in Lebanon. This demand would be just as difficult to achieve as Israel's demand for the termination of all Palestinian guerrilla activities.

A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said today: "The resistance movement will continue to fight. It will not respond to a ceasefire call." He said that as a result of the guerrilla bombardment of northern Israel, 50 per cent of the inhabitants of Jewish settlements in Upper Galilee had been forced to leave their homes.

Attempts to achieve a ceasefire have had no effect on the fighting, which continued throughout the day. Israeli and Palestinian forces engaged in one of the fiercest artillery and rocket exchanges across the border since the latest escalation started two weeks ago.

Several Israeli warplanes also attacked targets along the southern Lebanese coast and further inland. An Israeli military spokesman said the bombs were concentrated on new makeshift bridges which he said had been put up by the guerrillas across the Qasbiya bridge and at Zahran just south of Sidon.

The Palestinians said their forces repelled a column of Israeli troops, backed by tanks and armoured vehicles, at the Khazdri Bridge, close to the strategic Palestinian stronghold at Beaufort Castle. The twelfth century fortress has been a target of repeated Israeli air strikes and artillery shelling during the past few days.

Israel has denied its forces crossed the border into Lebanon, but a United Nations spokesman in Beirut said there had been considerable movement by Israeli forces in the border area.

Israeli gunboats again shelled the Lebanese coastline at the point of Zahran, between the ports of Sidon and Tyre, setting a petrol storage tank at the local refinery on fire, the Palestinians said. They said the Israeli attempt to land troops at Zahran from the sea.

In another development, the PLO today blamed Israel for an explosion in front of its Beirut offices yesterday. This is part of the genocidal war being waged by Begin, a spokesman said. The explosion took place only an hour after several key PLO officials had left a meeting at the offices.

Denying the prosecution's request to dismiss the charges, he said he would not be a rubber stamp for the prosecution. He set a trial date and gave the defence and prosecution a week in which to appeal against his ruling. Mr Buono faces 11 other criminal charges.

In requesting the dismissal, the deputy attorney had to explain that the 46-year-old man, who has already pleaded guilty to two murders in Washington and three in Hollywood, and had been given life imprisonment by a Washington court, had changed his version of events surrounding the murders.

He said that for this reason Mr Bianchi could no longer be considered the cornerstone of the prosecution's case against his cousin.

Last year, Mr Bianchi had made a deal with prosecutors that he would testify against his cousin in return for not being given the death penalty.

## Solution of EEC budget fight in sight

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 22

A solution to the seven-month-old dispute between the European Commission and France and West Germany over the 1981 Community budget was in sight today after budget ministers from the 10 member states had agreed to trim 197m European Currency Units (about £108m) of spending planned for this year.

Provided the European Parliament agrees to the compromise when it next meets in September, France and West Germany will drop their objections to this year's budget and both countries as well as Belgium will approve a 366m ECU supplementary budget for 1980 that has also been discussed.

The ministers agreed conditionally on a rectifying budget for this year that will reallocate some 521m ECUs no longer needed to support farm prices to cover increased payments by the EEC's regional fund in increased food aid and more aid to Third World countries as well as cut back the overall level of community spending.

A delegation from the European Parliament was given the details of the plan at a meeting with the ministers in Brussels today and the first indications were that it would be approved.

The three countries have been refusing to make payments to cover those parts of the two budgets to which they objected. If Parliament approves the compromise, they will make their payments at once.

The compromise, if adopted by Parliament, would clear up the problems nagging the 1980 and 1981 budgets and enable the community to agree a budget for next year without fear of doubt about its legal validity, he added.

The rise in world food prices has enabled the Community to reallocate 521m ECUs from the money it would normally spend on agricultural subsidies. The regional fund will gain 200m ECUs from this and other savings, 100m ECUs more will be spent on food aid and 60m ECUs will go on increased aid to developing countries not associated with the EEC.

The ministers will tomorrow discuss the Commission's proposal for the 1982 budget. The Commission has suggested a 16 per cent increase in spending, to 22,381m ECUs, a level that is almost certain to be rejected as too high by the Council.

## Scandals may harm Reagan advisers

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 22

A bizarre set of unrelated episodes involving bankruptcies, missing financiers and close advisers to President Reagan, is now unfolding and is bound to damage the Administration.

The White House is refusing to comment on developments that most concern Mr William Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr Richard Allen, head of the National Security Council. One affair that has already embarrassed the President concerns the resignation last week of Mr Max Hugel, director of operations at the CIA, who was accused in a Washington Post interview by Casey, the director of the CIA, of improper dealings. Mr Hugel resigned, but denied all charges and now a mystery is developing with Mr McNell at its centre.

Today, the Triad Energy Corporation, a medium-sized oil and gas company, asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to help it trace \$2.5m (£1.3m) in cash that is missing, as well as missing bank records and financial statements. Also missing from Triad is its president, Mr McNell.

Nobody at Triad has been able to discover the whereabouts of Mr McNell since he issued his charges against Mr Hugel in the Washington Post last week.

Mr Casey was a close friend of Mr Casey and his resignation coincided with a ruling by a New York judge in a case of a now defunct company called Multiponics Incorporated that had been launched in the 1960s by Mr Casey.

Investors in the company are suing to get some of their money back and the judge declared that Mr Casey and his fellow directors had omitted and misrepresented facts to investors.

This matter, together with the share dealings of Mr Hugel and his relationship with Mr Casey, was enough to stimulate investigations.

Today Senator Daniel Moynihan of New York complained in blunt terms that the White House and the Justice Department are refusing to help with the congressional investigation of the case. The senator said that "if they are going to cover up, they are going to lose themselves as a director of the CIA."

Now if all this was not bad enough for an Administration that has sought to promote an image of integrity and candour, the dealings of Mr Robert Vesco, the fugitive from United States law, who presided over the final demise of Investors Overseas Services, have once again surfaced to trouble the White House.

The Boston Globe reported that after detailed investigations, including an interview with Mr Vesco, it appears that Mr Richard Allen has not fully disclosed all his past dealings with the financier.



Mud on his face and a protester's loud-hailer in his ear fail to disturb the composure of Police Commander Nick Huggard during the first rugby match of the Springboks tour at Gisborne, New Zealand.

## Muldoon unmoved by critics and pressures

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington, July 22

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, today dismissed any possibility of New Zealand's being expelled from the Commonwealth over its policy of sporting contact with South Africa.

"If New Zealand were forced out, there would be such a revulsion of feeling in Britain, Australia and Canada that if those Governments were to acquiesce they would fail," he said. "I have not the slightest doubt about that."

Mr Muldoon also said he was confident that Britain would stand behind New Zealand at the Commonwealth leaders' conference in Melbourne in September.

Yesterday Commonwealth High Commissioners in London moved the venue of the finance ministers' meeting from Auckland to the Bahamas because of the presence of the Springboks rugby team in New Zealand.

Today Mr Muldoon rejected suggestions that New Zealand could find itself isolated in Melbourne in the same way.

He noted that the British representative at the High Commissioners' meeting was a senior civil servant. In Melbourne we will have the British Prime Minister. If I can put it this way, she is a horse of different colour.

The Prime Minister said that his office was collecting information on human rights in other Commonwealth countries to support his claim that other countries were in no position to criticize his Government's policy.

In a snap debate in Parliament on yesterday's decision, Mr Muldoon said he was alarmed at the double standards being applied by Third World countries.

Mr Wallace Rowling, the Leader of the Opposition, who was not present for the debate, said from Hamilton that the issue was not a Third World one. Australia, which was New Zealand's best friend and best trading partner had, he understood, been in the forefront of the move to change the venue.

## Violence as Springboks win match

Gisborne, July 22.—Anti-apartheid demonstrators fought police and rugby fans here today as the South African Springboks won the first game of their New Zealand tour.

They defeated Poverty Bay 24-6 while police and spectators held back demonstrators who tried to enter the ground by breaking a fence. Police made 13 arrests among the 300 protesters and drafted in extra men to form a wall in front of the broken fence. The match, watched by 10,000 people, went ahead.

As many as 14,000 New Zealanders took part in protest marches throughout the country today. Police arrested 111 people.

There were arrests in Wellington when protesters occupied the headquarters of the ruling National Party. Protesters chained themselves in National Party offices in Dunedin. A taxi driver there drove into a group of protesters. Injuries, as elsewhere, were minor.

In Auckland and Christchurch police made arrests as protesters tore down fences at the main rugby grounds. Police said those arrested would be charged with various offences, including assaulting police and resisting arrest.

Chief Superintendent Brian Davies, who is in charge of policing the tour, told a press conference that the police tactic was minimum deployment with reserves if needed.

Match report, page 18.

## CIA secrets released in error

Washington, July 22.—The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) today said the release of information to the public was a mistake.

The agency said it had classified material to be released mistakenly. A supporter of the Act said secret material was leaked deliberately for political purposes.

The statements were made yesterday to the Senate Intelligence Committee as officials of the principal United States intelligence agencies continued to ask Congress to exempt them from the law, which was passed 15 years ago. "There have been mistakes, through which the CIA inadvertently released information that was of enormous concern," Mr Bobby Irman, Deputy CIA Director, said.

Without giving details, he said that one such case endangered the life of an intelligence source, while others resulted in disclosure of sensitive information supplied by foreign governments. He said the law required the agency to divert experienced personnel to review requests for information and made it more difficult to recruit sources because of the perception abroad that the CIA could not keep secrets.

The testimony of the intelligence officials was challenged by spokesmen for the American Newspaper Publishers Association and Sigma Delta Chi, a journalists' group.

"It seems somewhat improbable that agencies with a sophisticated capability for evaluating information could inadvertently release classified data," Mr Robert Lewis, of Sigma Delta Chi, said. —AP.

## Hollywood stranglings prosecutor overruled

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, July 22

In an extraordinary move, a Los Angeles judge yesterday ordered the district attorney to bring Angelo Buono, the man accused of being the Hollywood hillside strangler, to trial for the murder of a woman.

Although the prosecution has asked to drop all charges, Mr Roger Kelly, the deputy district attorney, asked Judge Ronald George to dismiss the charges against the 46-year-old man, who has already pleaded guilty to two murders in Washington and three in Hollywood, and had been given life imprisonment by a Washington court, had changed his version of events surrounding the murders.

He said that for this reason Mr Bianchi could no longer be considered the cornerstone of the prosecution's case against his cousin.

Last year, Mr Bianchi had made a deal with prosecutors that he would testify against his cousin in return for not being given the death penalty.

Denying the prosecution's request to dismiss the charges, he said he would not be a rubber stamp for the prosecution. He set a trial date and gave the defence and prosecution a week in which to appeal against his ruling. Mr Buono faces 11 other criminal charges.

In requesting the dismissal, the deputy attorney had to explain that the 46-year-old man, who has already pleaded guilty to two murders in Washington and three in Hollywood, and had been given life imprisonment by a Washington court, had changed his version of events surrounding the murders.

He said that for this reason Mr Bianchi could no longer be considered the cornerstone of the prosecution's case against his cousin.

Last year, Mr Bianchi had made a deal with prosecutors that he would testify against his cousin in return for not being given the death penalty.

## Legacy of a reluctant refugee

From Mario Mediano, Athens, July 22

had applied for political asylum. But later changed his mind. "Sabo" said the statement, "repeatedly emphasized, in the presence of Greek and Hungarian officials while he was in hospital, that he never intended to seek political asylum in Greece, nor did anyone succeed in convincing him by means of slander, to do so." The statement also spoke of "inhuman conditions" under which, it said, Dr Szabo had been treated. Greek officials are seriously upset because they feel they had leaned over backwards to ease the Hungarians out of a particularly embarrassing situation, at a time when the Greek Government itself had been under opposition fire for its handling of the case of the Turkish political refugees.

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## in Debenhams



# Mauroy appoints 'eyes' to firms facing nationalization

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 22

Fourteen "delegates" have been appointed by the French government to the companies due for nationalization, one to each of the five big private banks, one to the smaller establishments, and one to each of the eight industrial groups. Three companies with a majority of foreign capital are not affected.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, in announcing the decision, insisted that the 14 men were not intended by the Government to act as inspectors, or take power over the heads of the existing management, but to "establish a permanent contact between them and the Government".

They are also to examine "the concrete problems" raised by nationalization, and these are many, the more so as the Government, with its practical experience of industrial concerns, has not yet worked out in detail its doctrine on the subject.

These men, if they are not meant to be inspectors, will nevertheless act as the eyes of the Government inside each of the concerns to which they are assigned. They are to inform the Government of their mechanisms, and to forestall any attempts to evade nationalization by hiding off part of their capital and their activities to subsidiaries, which do not come under the axe.

Their selection was not an

easy one. They had, as Le Monde points out, to have the necessary qualifications and experience, to be sympathetic to the Government's aims, and to be capable of earning the respect not only of management, but also of the staff and the unions.

All of them are senior officials with practical experience of banking or industry. One of them, for instance, M. Aime Teyssier D'Orfeuille, who is appointed as delegate to Paribas, was a Government commissioner with the group from 1966 to 1968, and afterwards at one of its subsidiaries. At one time, he also served as an expert on the staff of the Finance Minister.

The delegates will hold their post until the tabling of the nationalization Bill in the autumn, which is a very short time in which to familiarize themselves with their jobs, and therefore to act effectively.

M. Mauroy has gone out of his way to reassure the banks and to impress upon them that the Government was determined to go ahead with the proposed nationalizations, but not in a precipitate or haphazard manner.

The clean sweep of all the senior executives of the state radio and television companies inherited from the Giscardian regime was taken a step further today with the resignation—

the request of the Prime Minister—of M. Jean-Louis Guillaud, the president of the First Television channel. He is a journalist with nearly 20 years' experience of the television medium.

M. Guillaud had repeatedly stated that he had no intention of leaving his post, and he was under no pressure from his staff to do so.

M. Jacques Boutet, a member of the State Council, who presided over the official television control commission during the last elections, and singled himself out by his zeal in pouncing on any transgression of the rules, will be M. Guillaud's successor. His appointment will be made official at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

The last senior executive likely to be removed is Mme Jacqueline Baudrier, the president of Radio-France, who has also stated her intention not to resign. However, she might not be removed until after the vote on the new radio and television Bill, at the end of the year.

Thus, what is tantamount to a "witch hunt" goes on. It is likely to spread in the coming weeks to the lower echelons of the radio and television companies, in spite of repeated assurances by M. Georges Fillolud, the Minister for Communication, that there would be no "witch hunt".

## Sandinistas confuse Nicaragua business

From Stephen Downer, Managua, July 22

The head of Nicaragua's largest private business organization has accused the revolutionary government of creating panic with a number of decrees affecting private property announced last weekend.

"A great panic has been created by what has been said," Señor Enrique Dreyfus, president of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, told reporters last night.

"We have had calls from abroad and from people connected to our organization asking what it all means. There is confusion and concern."

The council, known by its Spanish initials of Cosep, held an emergency meeting behind locked doors last night to discuss Sunday's speech by Señor Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of National Reconstruction.

Señor Ortega announced the confiscation and the nationalization of 14 companies (originally counted as 15) and the expropriation of all properties belonging to foreign firms, among other measures.

Another of the decrees was the confiscation of all property from any one found guilty of counter-revolutionary activity.

The Council of State, which has to approve the decrees, is dominated by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the former guerrilla organization now dictating government policy in Nicaragua.

Señor Dreyfus, a clay-tile manufacturer and farmer, said the confiscation of properties might be referred to consideration of international tribunals.

Some of the other measures announced by Señor Ortega, a member of the powerful, nine-member Sandinista directorate, constituted violations of human rights, as recognized by the United Nations.

He added that "everyone has a right to dissent and participate in politics freely without being called a counter-revolutionary".

He praised some government actions, such as agrarian reforms, "but the important thing is production". He wondered whether Nicaragua, which has primarily an agricultural-based economy, could maintain the necessary productivity.

Economically, Nicaragua's situation was sick and serious efforts had to be made to rectify the economy, which was running into debt at the rate of \$1.5m (£750,000) a day.

The gross national product this year will be no better than it was in 1980. About 40 per cent of Nicaragua's professionals, such as engineers, doctors and lawyers, had left since the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza in 1979 and the seizure of power by the Sandinistas.

"We have certain conditions here that make it difficult for private enterprise to develop. There's a problem between what the Sandinistas say and do."

For a mixed economy, advocated by Señor Ortega, to be successful "you have to have a basic political framework, political pluralism, democracy, law and order."



Gurjeet, the bridegroom, and Aditi in front of the floral canopy.

## Ceremony focused on flowers

# Splendour at a Sikh wedding

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, July 22

Gurjeet sat on the floor waiting for his bride. He looked quite a prince, composed, straight-backed, bearded and handsome. His saffron turban was decorated with gold thread. He wore a long ivory silk coat and narrow white trousers, and clutched a curved sword, symbol of his determination to protect his wife, and in keeping with the fighting traditions of the Sikhs.

He composed himself a fortune name. Like his father, he is an emigrant doctor, with a good practice in Nigeria. When he began to think seriously of marriage a year or so ago he thought of Aditi in Delhi. She belonged to a family known to him. They had known each other as children and he remembered her as a pretty girl.

He returned to India and inquired about Aditi. She was free, 19 and strikingly beautiful. They were both attracted. And he still chose the girl, the great majority of Indians, the course of the relationship became a matter for the parents.

Most marriages are still arranged. Parents find brides and grooms for their children with the help of marriage brokers and astrologers, through family connections and through the classified advertisements of the Sunday newspapers.

It is the parents who weigh a girl's looks and wifely qualities, and consider a groom's income and prospects. Marriages are, to some extent, unions of families, as well as individuals, and the details of marriage are settled by the parents.

Gurjeet's marriage was slightly different, although part of a growing modern trend, in that he himself chose the girl. But he left the formalities and the question of suitability to his parents, out of respect for them, for social custom and tradition. In this he had something in common with that Prince in Britain who had to follow much the same procedure.

Having seen Aditi, Gurjeet, who is 25, returned to Nigeria and told his mother and father of his hopes. They, in turn, left for India to examine their son's

choice and to talk with her parents. There was agreement and the engagement was announced. Gurjeet's parents brought Aditi sweets, clothing and trinkets, and a diamond engagement ring.

Aditi is a Hindu, but her family agreed that the wedding ceremony should be according to Sikh rites. The focus of a Hindu wedding is a fire, symbol of the eternal flame of truthfulness. But the centre of a Sikh wedding is a flowered canopy on a dais in which reposes the holy book of the Sikhs, the Guru Granth Sahib.

The night before the wedding of Gurjeet and Aditi there was a celebration. Gurjeet arrived for it on a white horse accompanied by a noisy band, by dancers and people bearing lanterns on poles.

The wedding ceremony, in an hotel in Delhi, was dignified but simple. A priest clad in white sat on the dais behind the holy book and three grey-bearded men in black turbans played squeeze-box organs and a drum, and gently chanted hymns.

About 140 people assembled, women on one side, men on the other, the women in bright peach, pink and orange saris or the north Indian outfit of long dress over silver pants. Everyone was barefoot and non-Sikhs were given napkins to cover their heads.

After hymns had been sung for an hour, Gurjeet and Aditi, dressed in white, were settled in front of the holy book. Aditi appeared in the doorway. Everyone turned.

She looked as fragile as silk and hung about with jewelry. As she walked forward the silk dispersed and her bareness shined like the rustle of a Christmas tree.

She wore a pink smock dress over pink pants and was swaddled in a pink, silver-embroidered shawl. On her forehead was a gold filigree disc. One side of her nose was pierced by a gold ring, as fine as a hair, with a small jewel suspended from it. There were heavy necklaces at her throat and her wrists were laden with bangles.

Aditi's slim hands were decorated, back and front, with designs painted with dye which takes a week to wash off. She wore her engagement ring and on the backs of her hands rested gold ornaments. Her bare feet were also adorned with temporary tattoos, and silver rings twinkled on her toes.

Attended by two girls, she made her way slowly down the aisle. Gurjeet was seated, cross-legged on a white sheet, in front of the canopy. Gentle hands guided Aditi and she sank to the floor beside her bridegroom, casting a shy glance at him from beneath lowered, long-lashed lids, half hidden by the shawl.

A saffron scarf was placed around Gurjeet's shoulders and one end of it was given to Aditi, who twisted it nervously in her fingers.

The priest uncovered the holy book and began to read. From time to time people left their places on the canopy and bowed low before the book, leaving a five or 10-rupee note in offering.

After the reading the couple rose and walked slowly around the canopy, Gurjeet bearing his sword, Aditi clutching the shawl from scarf linking her to her husband, walking one pace behind. After circling, they sat, and there were more prayers. Aditi's brother dabbed her nose with a handkerchief.

The couple made three more circuits of the holy book and exchanged rings. Now they were married. They ate a handful of ritual food, rather like marzipan, and people pressed forward to shower them with red rose petals.

They sat on a carpet of petals and their parents placed garlands around their necks and squeezed their shoulders and kissed their heads.

After the hour-long ceremony people began to think about the splendid lunch being prepared in the next room. The tension of the ceremony had ebbed away. Aditi no longer hid in her shawl. She smiled and began to laugh. Her husband laughed, too. Suddenly the room was filled with laughter and chatter. Some young women sniffling quietly, tears falling on to the rose petals. It was a lovely wedding.

## PORTUGAL CLASH OVER ECONOMY

From Juan Torres, Lisbon, July 22

The Portuguese Cabinet has accused the Marxist wing of the opposition of attacking the basic rules of democracy by rejecting a Government Bill to change the Law of the Sector. This post-revolutionary law defined the basic rules of the economy that were open to private enterprise and those that were nationalized.

The Bill would open commercial banking and insurance to the private sector.

In a short statement the Government said that, having accepted the mandate of the Portuguese people in the elections of October, 1980, it would go ahead with its programme of economic reconstruction of the country's economy, despite all obstacles.

The Government has decided to divert funds from the productive side of the public sector, which is not considered to be essential to the country, and to use this money for investment in social fields.

In a radio interview last night, Senhor Carlos Macedo, the Minister for Social Affairs, admitted that he had handed in his resignation during the Cabinet meeting but had been persuaded to withdraw it by Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Prime Minister.

Señor Macedo said there were important questions of principle at stake and that he did not agree with the attitude of certain members of the extreme right-wing of the Christian Democratic Party.

## Mitterrand meets little resistance from Senate

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 22

M. Raymond Aron, the eminent sociologist, remarked recently that the only opposition left in France after the victory of the left in the presidential and parliamentary elections was that of the facts, and these were stubborn.

The Socialists have control of the Government, the Assembly and to some extent the trade unions. But there is also the Senate, on which political activity is focused this week, starting with the Amnesty Bill adopted this morning by 284 votes to 108. The left has only 105 seats out of 305 in the Upper House.

Under the Fifth Republic, however, its powers are very limited. It cannot overthrow the Government or obstruct the decisions of the National Assembly, but only delay them to a certain extent. It was a very different proposition under the Third Republic. The Popular Front Government of Léon Blum was overthrown by a vote of the Upper House in 1937 when it refused to grant him the full powers he asked for.

There is no indication, however, that the majority of the Senate is inclined to act as a base of resistance against the new Socialist Government.

It is in any case divided between senators hostile to any form of compromise with a government which, in their view, is the harbinger of collectivism, and those who refuse outright war and are inclined to let the Socialists have their chance. Most of the Gaullists, and the Republicans in the UDF, belong to the first group,

while the Centrists are on the whole more conciliatory. Many senators also remember that the hostility of their House to General de Gaulle nearly led to its suppression by referendum in 1959, and it was only inclined to push things to such extremes again.

The Government is also unwilling to be involved in open war with the Senate. At the opening of the parliamentary session of July 2, the senators were struck by the flattering words used by M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, that "the political renewal chosen by Frenchmen will find in the Senate an irreplaceable framework for democratic debate".

Finally, while allergic to change, whether from the right or the left, the Senate has built up for itself a tradition of defence of individual freedom. It has never served as a platform for the suppression of the rights of the individual.

In the debate on the extensive Amnesty Bill, which will lead to the freeing of about 5,000 people now serving sentences for political offences, M. Marcel Rudloff, of the UDF, even proposed that its scope should be in *absentia* sentences.

But the majority of the Senate can be expected to use its authority to control government action closely, and give wide publicity to warnings and criticism, as M. Michel Debré, the former Prime Minister, did so effectively before General de Gaulle's return to power.

## Law Report Chancery Division

# Looking at previous judgments

**Knighly v Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd, and Others**  
Before Mr Justice Nourse  
[Judgment delivered July 17]

His Lordship struck out under Order 18, rule 19 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, as being unreasonable, vexatious and oppressive, a claim by Mrs Betty Knighly, against Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd (Sun Life) and others.

The claim was one to have set aside a possession order made against her by Master Chamberlain on April 30, 1976 to Bass.

In so doing his Lordship held that it was proper to look at judgments in previous proceedings delivered by Mr Justice Oliver on November 30, 1976 and June 23, 1977; an order of Master Ball of February 1977 and the judgment and order of the Court of Appeal of April 21, 1978.

Mr Thomas A.C. Coningsby and Mr Dirk Jackson, for Mrs Knighly; Mr Leonard Bromley, QC and Mr Peter Glyn, for Sun Life; Mr John E.W. Cazalet, QC and Mr Edward S. McDonnell, QC and Mr Andrew Moylan for Mr Knighly.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that Sun Life and Bass had applied under Order 18, rule 18 of the Rules of the Supreme Court to strike out a claim by Mrs Knighly. She had been separated for many years from her husband, Mr David Knighly, whom she appeared to have joined, as a defendant in an endeavour to help her to assert a claim which he had no wish to assert himself.

On November 26, 1976, before the separation, Mrs Knighly contracted to purchase a 51-year leasehold of a flat in Whitehall Court, Westminster, London for £17,000. The purchase was completed in December 1968 and the lease being vested in Mrs Knighly alone. By a mortgage of January 10, 1969, to which Mr Knighly was a party, they mortgaged the flat to Sun Life, to secure repayment of £20,000. The mortgage also including a life policy with Sun Life.

Mrs Knighly alleged, and at this stage her allegations must be taken to be true, first, that she and her husband were intended to be joint beneficial owners of the flat, second, that that was well known to Sun Life, and third, that when the mortgage was registered on February 27, 1969 Mr Knighly was in actual occupation with herself of the flat. The property was registered land.

On February 6, 1975, after the separation, Sun Life commenced proceedings for possession alleging arrears of payments, and an

order for possession was made by the master on April 30, the order being eventually executed on March 28, 1976. On April 3, 1976 Mrs Knighly applied to the master, unsuccessfully, to have the order stayed or set aside.

She did not request an adjournment to the judge and no further steps were taken in those proceedings until November 1980, when she applied to have the order for possession set aside. She also applied to have the mortgage, contracted to sell the flat to Bass for £37,638, in November, Mrs Knighly issued a writ seeking to restrain on the plea of the contract, and applied the same day by motion to Mr Justice Oliver. Her motion was dismissed on November 30, 1976, a speech was given, and the sale was completed shortly afterwards.

A preliminary issue was heard by Mr Justice Oliver on June 23, 1977 as to whether Mrs Knighly's statement of claim disclosed any cause of action, which he found it did.

An appeal to the Court of Appeal was dismissed on April 21, 1978.

That must have appeared to everyone on the defendants' side, as an end to the affair. The order for possession stood, her attempt to prevent the sale failed, and Bass was the apparent owner both at law and in equity, and had a possession order. Both Mr Justice Oliver and the Court of Appeal had taken the view that the action was disclosed against either defendant.

But on June 19, 1980 the House of Lords gave their decision in *Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd v Zandbergen and Another* [1981] AC 487.

It appears that that decision may have played some part in causing Mrs Knighly to come before the judge again, and to be, broadly speaking, to set aside both the possession order and the sale. In any event, on September 26, 1980 she issued the originating summons which Sun Life and Bass now sought to have struck out.

It was held in *re Caines* [1978] W.L.R. 540, that the prohibition in Order 18, rule 19 (2) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, as applied under rule 19 (1) (a), did not apply to an affidavit in support, and as was accepted, the court must look at both Mrs Knighly's affidavits, neither of which were, however, very concisely or precisely expressed.

It came as no surprise that the principal ground for the applications to strike out was that the affidavits, which usually would have arisen under sub paragraphs (b) or (d),

(1) However the effect of rule 19 (1) (a) and (3), when suitably extracted and read in the light of *re Caines* was that the affidavits, which were taken in support of the claim, disclosed no reasonable cause of action.

Those documents must be looked at first; they might in fact disclose a cause of action, but the court might strike out any originating summons and affidavit in support, on the ground that they disclosed no reasonable cause of action.

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constructive notice of some or all of the above causes of action, and in the light of the protection of the Law of Property Act, 1925, which they would otherwise have had.

As to the third and fourth above matters, in his Lordship's view it was not necessary to suggest that Mr Knighly could, after executing the mortgage and in face of all the evidence, have been expected to suggest that Mr Knighly had a beneficial interest in the flat. That would go near to saying that our system of conveyancing permitted a mortgagee to obtain money under a false pretence.

Furthermore, so far from wishing to assert such beneficial interest, Mr Knighly had throughout maintained that he never had such an interest. How could Mrs Knighly assert it on the basis of the evidence, which was that he had never had such an interest and it was unnecessary to consider the question of res judicata on these facts.

As to the first and second alleged causes of action, clearly the question of whether the power of sale was lawfully exercised was in issue in the 1976 proceedings. It was then said by Mrs Knighly to have been unlawfully exercised because of the mortgage, which was alleged to be void.

Now she sought to say it was unlawfully exercised on either of two further grounds, namely failure to satisfy the requirements of section 103, and secondly Sun Life's alleged bad faith, both of which fell within Vice-Chancellor Wigram's test in the 1976 proceedings. The same must be said of her claim that Bass had actual or constructive notice of the alleged irregularities in the sale.

In the result, his Lordship proposed to strike out the originating summons as disclosing no cause of action, under Order 18, rule 19 (1) (a). It was therefore unnecessary to hear argument in regard to sub paragraphs (b) and (d).

Solicitors: Thompson, Quarrell for Mrs Knighly; Holley, Aylsham, George, Carter & Co, Solicitors & Paines, Winters.

## Court told that girl was beaten

From Eric Marsden, Johannesburg, July 22

Dr Ntsho Motlana, the Soweto physician who is also South Africa's best-known radical political leader, gave evidence in the Supreme Court in Pretoria today in support of allegations by a black girl, 17, that she had been beaten by security police during questioning after a series of sabotage attacks.

The girl was giving evidence during a treason hearing arising from an explosive attack on the Sasol oil-from-coal plant at Secunda, on a police station in Johannesburg and on targets near Soweto and Barberton.

She told the court that she had been hit, with rubber hoses, by the police, who were not satisfied with her answers to questions.

Dr Motlana said the girl was in a near hysterical state when her father brought her to him early last December. He found that she had linear abrasions and bruises which tallied with her story that she had been assaulted with a hosepipe. She also had a linear laceration on the forehead.

Robbie Tshobane, aged 25, Johannesburg, aged 26, and David Mole, aged 25, have pleaded not guilty to charges of high treason, attempted murder, robbery, terrorism and being members of the banned African National Congress.

The girl was giving evidence on the admissibility of an alleged confession by Mr Tshobane which the defence asserts was made under duress. Earlier, another witness, Mr Themba Ntshongwe said that he had been tortured during an interrogation lasting several days. Mr Tshongwe, an employee of the University of Witwatersrand department of physics, said he was given electric shocks and was beaten by the police officers, was forced to jog all day, and left standing naked in a cold corridor for a whole weekend.

He was tortured, he said, because the police were not satisfied with his answers to questions. He laid complaints against the police, but no prosecutions had been brought.

## Gun and bomb attack kills two in Athens

From Mario Mediano, Athens, July 22

Greece, which prides itself on having the lowest incidence of violence and terrorism in the eastern Mediterranean, was today the scene of a string of violent acts, one of which claimed two lives and left 70 people injured.

Two unidentified gunmen, said to be foreigners, burst into a travel agency in Piraeus, shot and killed a woman aged 45, and an employee, then escaped in a car driven by an accomplice.

Apparently as they fled they left behind a time bomb which went off 20 minutes later as the police surrounded the store and a string of paleontologists the scene of the shooting. Police said 72 persons were injured by the blast, but only 35 were kept in hospital.

The security police was looking for a Moroccan-born man identified as Hamed Ben Said, aged 28, the holder of a Lebanese passport, who had hired the car believed to have been used in the getaway.

The motives for the attack are so far unclear. Political motivation seems improbable. It is suggested that as the agency supplies crews to ships, some personal vendetta may be involved.

In other incidents, there were abortive attempts at arson in two Athens supermarkets during the night. The fires were detected and put out after causing damage estimated at £10,000.

The fourth attempt at arson, an attempt, presumably by terrorists, in Athens and Piraeus since last December. The fires have destroyed three large department stores and caused serious damage to three others.

The fourth attempt came 24 hours after an announcement by the Ministry of Public Order setting a reward of £200,000 for the arrest of the arsonists.

In northern Greece, a fire raging since last night has already destroyed 8,000 acres of one of the finest pine forests in the holiday area of Cassandreia, south east of Salonika. The authorities suspect arson by groups interested in land development.

Several villages, hotels and private villas in the area were evacuated as the army and the police, with the help of local villagers and holiday-makers, worked to bring the fire under control. Variable winds made their task impossible.

There are so far no casualties, but damage to property is considerable.

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## Part four of Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy by Anne Edwards.

On September 23, 1910, the Tolstoy family celebrated their forty-eighth wedding anniversary, and Tolstoy agreed to Sonya's request that Bulgakov photograph them together. Their daughter Sasha, obsessively devoted to her father, was jealous and incensed. She did not want the world to see a picture of her mother (dressed in a white silk gown like a "vestal goddess") standing next to her father, her arm linked possessively through his.

A recent incident had made her ill-will toward her mother even stronger. In one of her moments of distraction, Sonya had torn up two photographs in Tolstoy's study — one of Chertkov with Ilya, and the other of Sasha with Tolstoy — and had put portraits of herself and of Tolstoy's father in their place.

Sonya's suspicion that Tolstoy had signed a new will grew, as did her jealousy and hatred of Chertkov. Convinced that her husband was having an immoral affair with his disciple, she wrote Tolstoy a wildly incoherent letter. In it she accused him of homosexual acts and quoted a passage from his earliest diary in which he had discussed his love for men.

She railed obsessively at him about this friendship. Insisting he stop writing to Chertkov, she wrote, "You are always carrying on a secret amatory correspondence". Whenever she saw him leaving the house alone, she followed him, certain that he was on his way to a rendezvous with Chertkov.

Terrible dreams troubled Sonya, and one night she jumped from her bed sure that she heard Chertkov and Tolstoy making love in her room. Tolstoy was disturbed by her demand that their marital relations be resumed. This last "indiscretion" on Sonya's part drove him to his escape from Yasnaya Polyana. Telling Sasha into his confidence, he told her to inform Chertkov of his plans.

On the night of October 27 Sonya was terribly restless. As she drifted in and out of sleep, dreadful images of Tolstoy and Chertkov engaged in the most base sexual acts tormented her. Thinking she heard Chertkov's high laugh, she went out into the hallway. The house was dark and silent; everyone was asleep. The fire was out and the damp cold. Hearing no sounds from Tolstoy's room, she realized that she had been caught up in a demonic nightmare.

### Search for a new will

As she stood in her nightclothes, her thick grey hair loose about her shoulders, Sonya became convinced that there was a new will and that she must find it that very night. She made her way stealthily to Tolstoy's study. In the adjoining room her husband awakened.

"I heard the opening doors and footsteps," he wrote in his diary the next day. "I saw a bright light in the study and heard a rustling. That was Sonya Andreyevna, searching, probably reading. . . . Again footsteps and a cautious opening of doors and she went out. . . . I tried to go to sleep again but could not. I tossed about for an hour, lighted a candle, and sat up. The door opened. Sonya Andreyevna came in and asked 'How are you?' . . . My aversion and indignation grew. I choked and counted my pulse — 97. I could lie there no longer and suddenly took the final decision to go away."

Sonya left him and fell into an exhausted sleep. There were no more footsteps or sounds in the house that night. Tolstoy rose and wrote her a letter, in which he stated:

My departure will grieve you. I am sorry for that but please understand and believe that I could not act otherwise. My position in the house is becoming and has become unbearable. Apart from everything else, I can no longer live in these conditions of luxury in which I have been living, and I am doing what old men of my age commonly do: leaving this worldly life in order to live out my last days in peace and solitude.

I thank you for your honourable forty-eight years of life with me, and I beg you to forgive me for anything in which I have been at fault toward you, as I wish all my soul to forgive you for any wrong you have done me.

Still in his dressing gown and slippers, Tolstoy picked up his cane and went to wake his physician, Dr Makovitsky. "I have decided to go away," he said. "You must come with me. I am going upstairs and you must come too, only don't wake Sonya Andreyevna. We won't take much with us — only what is essential. Sasha will follow us in a few days and bring what else is necessary."

After returning to his room to dress, Tolstoy woke Sasha, and they packed his things together. The only plan Tolstoy had at the time was to go to Marya Nikolaevna's monastery in the province of Kaluga. Makovitsky made no effort to dissuade his patient, an 82-year-old man who had suffered several strokes, from venturing off into the unknown on a damp, cold morning.

Tolstoy went out to tell the coachman to harness horses to the droshky, but he became confused in the dark. He wrote in his diary, "I missed the path to the wing of the house, stumbled into a tree, pricked myself, ran into the trees, fell, lost my cap, and couldn't find it,



Above: the last photograph of Lev and Sonya. Right: Sonya at Astapovo railway station, where Tolstoy caught pneumonia and died after his flight from Yasnaya Polyana.



## Tolstoy's escape to death

Sonya's obsessive feud with Chertkov over possession of her husband's literary papers carried her to the brink of madness and even suicide. And in the end it brought about what she had most feared: the final break with Tolstoy.

difficulty. Of course I have sinned and do sin, but if only I can manage to sin less. I am trying to do only what I cannot help doing and to avoid what can be avoided. . . . I hope very much from the good influence of Tanya and Sergey. The chief thing is that they should understand and try to suggest to [Sonya] that for me — with her spying, eavesdropping, continual reproaches, and disposing of me as she pleased, her constant control over me and feigned hatred of the man nearest and most necessary to me, together with an evident hatred of me disguised as love — life was not merely unpleasant but quite unendurable. . . . They might suggest that all her actions in regard to me were merely expressions of love, but seem to be done for the express purpose of killing me — which I hope that the third stroke he had suffered, two years ago, which threatened me with free both her and me from the horrible situation in which we have been living and which I do not wish to renew.

Write and tell me how you are. I kiss you. L.T. Sasha met her father at the monastery on the morning of October 30, and after telling him that Sonya had discovered where he was, she urged him to leave with Tolstoy, howsoever reluctant to travel, and Sasha sensed that "Papa regrets having left home".

Still she pressed on; by that afternoon, plans were being made to go to Bulgaria or, if that proved impossible, to go to the Caucasus. Sasha's fear that Sonya might follow them were baseless. Since he had left, she had eaten nothing and she was too weak to leave the house. Her children feared for her life and wrote letters to their father.

From Ilya: Dear Papa: . . . Sasha will tell you what took place when you had gone. . . . but I fear her explanation will be rather one-sided, and I am, therefore, writing too. . . . Needless to say we do not wish to, and cannot blame anyone. First of all we must do everything we can to preserve and as far as possible calm Mamma. . . . She says all the time that there is nothing to live for, and her state is so pitiable that none of us can speak to her without tears. . . . Her life is certainly in great danger. One fears both violent death and a slow extinction from grief and anguish. That is what I think, and what I feel that for the sake of truth we ought to tell you. I know how painful life was for you here. . . . but then you regarded that life as your cross. . . . I am sorry you did not endure that cross to the end. You are 82 and Mamma 67. You have both of you lived your lives and should die becomingly. . . . I do not call on you to return here immediately, because I know you cannot do it. But for the sake of Mamma's tranquillity, write to her, give her a possibility of strengthening her nervous system and then let it be as God may decree!

Sonya herself sent a letter to Tolstoy pleading for a meeting

or for his return. He replied on October 31 that it was "quite impossible" for him to see her and ended his letter: "Farewell, dear Sonya, may God help you! Life is not a jest, and we have no right to throw it away at our own caprice. And to measure it by length of time is also unreasonable. Perhaps those months which remain to us are more important than all the years we have yet lived, and they should be lived well. L.T."

On November 1 Tolstoy wrote in his diary, "Sasha was anxious lest we should be overtaken [by Sonya], so we set off [for the Caucasus]". In order to deceive Sonya, an elaborate plan had been made to travel by a circuitous route. This decision was foolish; a man of Tolstoy's stature could not keep his movements secret. In fact, his flight from Yasnaya Polyana had become international news, and reporters were converging on the area from all over the world.

### Meeting would be fatal

The day was cold and windy and the sky was stormy. Because of the route they had chosen, Tolstoy and his party would have to change trains several times. Some hours were spent waiting in unheated stations, and at Astapovo, their third travel point, Tolstoy fell sick with a high fever and chills.

When Makovitsky admitted

that Tanya was in Astapovo, Tolstoy said that he wanted to see her. As soon as she entered the close, crowded sick room, he asked, "Who is with [Sonya]?"

"Andrey and Misha," she replied carefully, not lying to him yet not telling him that Sonya was at Astapovo. "Misha, too?" "They are all quite agreed on not letting her come to you as long as you do not wish it."

"What does she do? How does she occupy herself?" "Perhaps you had better not talk, Papa. You get excited." His voice breaking, he demanded, "Tell me, tell me! What can be more important to me than that? . . . Is she well?" Tanya again told him that her mother was well, that she was waiting to be summoned by him, and that she would not come until he asked for her. Tolstoy was silent, and Tanya left and returned to her mother. There seemed to be no end to Sonya's questions about Tolstoy's condition, about their conversation, and about the people who were with him. She became upset when Tanya said that Chertkov was indeed present, but she grew calmer as she repeated Tolstoy's words. "What can be more important to me than that?" Sonya was certain in her heart that he wanted to see her, that Chertkov and Sasha were keeping him from doing so. A short time later a telegram from Tolstoy (which had been addressed to Yasnaya Polyana) was delivered to her. It read: "Because my heart is so weak a meeting would be fatal, though otherwise I am better. L.T." (This telegram somehow got in a reporter's hands and was printed.)

Beside herself with grief, Sonya walked distractedly beside the tracks, the doctors, the nurse, and her children desperately trying to protect her from the crowds that pressed about. Photographers pursued her and clambered on to bystanders' shoulders in order to get a clear view of her. The whirring sound of newsreel cameras was a constant buzzing in her ears. Reporters tugged at her arms,

and to her family's horror the distraught and confused Sonya talked to them.

As she became more agitated, she broke away from her keepers and marched to the stationmaster's hut, only to be denied entrance by Sasha. Finding her position unbearably humiliating, she begged Sasha to allow her to go into the small entryway of the hut, thus making it appear to the cameramen who were filming her that she was visiting her husband.

Sasha finally permitted this, but the door to Tolstoy's sickroom and the room adjoining it were kept carefully guarded. During the next days and nights Sonya haunted the damp entryway and prowled about the outside of the little house, straining to catch a glimpse of her dying husband through the closed windows. The bulletins from the sickroom brought grave news: Tolstoy was sinking.

On the evening of November 6 Tolstoy began to move his hand slowly over his breast, plucking at the blanket — an action the peasants called "getting ready". Once or twice he made a quick movement with his hand along the sheet as if he were writing. By two o'clock in the morning he had slipped into unconsciousness.

His breathing was regular, but Makovitsky knew he did not have long to live. Chertkov, his languid grey eyes staring into the half-dark, sat at the head of the bed, with Seryozha opposite him. Tanya, Sasha, Varya, Andrey, and Misha were sitting in the next room, and they glanced up anxiously every few minutes as one or another of the doctors passed through.

At about 3 am Makovitsky took Tolstoy's pulse and found that his heartbeat was rapidly becoming weaker. One of the other doctors insisted that Sonya be called, saying they had no right to keep a wife from seeing her husband before he died.

Misha and Andrey went to get her. Standing in the tiny, draughty entryway with great tears rolling down her pale cheeks, she looked like a lost child. She grasped her son's arms tightly and walked past Sasha and Tanya and the doctors. Chertkov had slipped into the small kitchen when he heard Sonya coming.

Tolstoy's room was lit by the single candle that burnt by his bedside. She stood in the doorway for a moment, and then, on tiptoe, as though afraid she might awaken him, she crossed to his side, gently kissed his forehead, and sank to her knees beside his bed. "Forgive me! Forgive me," she cried softly.

Sonya leaned closer, certain he was aware of her presence. Fearful the dying man might regain consciousness and see her, one of the doctors said gently that it would be best for her to leave. She rose to her feet and, holding her skirts tightly so that they would not rustle, she slowly left the room.

Refusing to return to her car, she stood with Tanya in the entryway. At 5.30 am Seryozha came to the door. Sonya walked directly to him, knowing the end was approaching, and went with him into Tolstoy's room. Chertkov had left, and Tolstoy's children stood around his bed. Misha and Andrey moved aside, and Sonya knelt by him and murmured, "I have never loved anyone but you."

Tolstoy's faint breathing stopped; then there were a few more breaths, another cessation, and finally a slight rattle. Makovitsky stepped in beside Sonya and closed Tolstoy's eyes. Sonya stood up and, gently weeping, leaned over the body of her husband and rested her head on his chest. Not even Sasha intervened.

© 1981 Anne Edwards  
From *Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy* by Anne Edwards, which is published by Hodder and Stoughton at £8.50.

### Tomorrow: Life after Tolstoy



Final journey: the bleak winter scene as the snow-covered carriage bears Tolstoy's body at the funeral.



## NEW BOOKS

Stately royal processions by Feliks Topolski from his *Panoramas with Ducal foreword* (Quartet, £4.95)

## Cuckoo in anyone's nest

**The Opium-Eater**  
A Life of Thomas De Quincey  
By Grevel Lindop

(Dent, £12)

A great poet may well be a monster but he should not be a bitch. "Bye the bye," bristled William Wordsworth to Charles Lamb apropos the birth of an illegitimate son to Thomas De Quincey and Margaret Simpson, an event has lately occurred in our neighbourhood which would raise the character of its population in the estimation of that young God Pan. . . such, in these later times, are the fruits of philosophy ripening under the shelter of our Christian Mountains. A marriage is expected by some, but from the known procreancy of one of the parties, it is not to be looked for; but in a little the commencement of the millennium. In the meanwhile, he has proved employment in nursing the infant.

De Quincey travelled from Cheshire to the Lake District no fewer than three times before having the courage to call at Dove cottage, although he had been in correspondence with the occupant for some time. When they came to know him, William and Dorothy Wordsworth called him Peter Quince - doubtless they saw themselves as Oberon and Titania - but they got the little man wrong. He was a voracious reader and marvellous linguist as expert in Ricardo and Schelling as in Milton and Kant. Not only did he marry Peggy Simpson shortly after the birth of their first child, but in a little he was richly endowed with both will and natural catastrophe, it turned out to be the most sensible thing he ever did.

The adoring circle around Wordsworth, the fruit of whose own philosophy conceived in the blissful revolutionary dawn of Blois, was already a woman of 24 by the time he wrote his sarcastic letter to Lamb, representing throughout *Opium-Eater* the intelligent, its most intolerant and distasteful - less because of the way they handled De Quincey himself, who was something of a cuckoo in everyone's nest, than because they exemplify the kind of unlimited self-regard which has everything to do with complacency and nothing to do with art.

Lamb, and the Carlyles, did better by him, after disconcerting starts, than would one give," cried Mr Carlyle, "to have him in a box and take him out to talk!" - and everyone marvelled at his diminutive size. He himself felt it keenly, and ends a list of two "Compensations of Happiness" with "a

personal appearance tolerably respectable . . . and on a level with the persons of men in general". (The eleven, most poignantly, was "the education of a child", for with his firstborn he had just achieved it when, at 18, the boy died.) He delighted and exasperated his contemporaries by turn, and my favourite description of the many that enliven Grevel Lindop's book is that of Thomas Hood, who found De Quincey

quite at home in the midst of a *German Ocean of Literature*, in a storm, flooding all the floor, the table and the chairs - *all the books, testing, tumbling, surging open*.



Daguerotype of Thomas De Quincey in 1850

It is the portrait of a back in full and happy spate. De Quincey flourished in the climacteric of the British periodical press and the golden age of articulate hacks. Hazlitt, Peacock, Lamb, Hunt - and he wrote, ceaselessly and hopelessly, to expiring deadlines and against seemingly irreducible debt. *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater* (1821) is one of the most famous books in the language, and has never been out of print, but what else survives the billowing, tossing, and tumbling of a lifetime's storm? His tales, his memories, his *Recollections of the Lake Poets*, certainly, pioneering critical and imaginative essays, like "The English Mail-Coach" and "On the Knocking at the Gate in Macbeth," but much of the rest seems constricted by the Romantic whimsies of the time, not to say eclipsed by the later, tougher, fantasists of argument and irony such as Chesterton and Shaw. Perhaps Peacock is an acquired taste,

too, but I should far rather read *Nightmare Abbey* for the umpteenth time than De Quincey's admittedly original but to me, mightily laboured sequence "On Murder. Considered as One of the Fine Arts".

De Quincey was born in 1785 off Market Street in the centre of Manchester. Within a year the family moved to the bucolic retreat of Moss Side, and as a youth De Quincey's favourite refuge from an over-attentive mother and the tedium of Manchester Grammar School was a cottage on Everton Brow whence he could gaze down through tranquil summer nights on the sleeping city of Liverpool. The surrealism of these two volumes of the magnificently edited Duke-Edinburgh Carlyle letters. Three years (1835-37) one could classify as *The French Revolution* years, during which we follow minutely the writing and publication of this extraordinarily vivid anti-history.

They are settled now in Cheyne Row. Carlyle, aged 40, a caged bear, suspiciously viewing the world through the bars of his literary cage, castigating its literary scene, pessimistically assessing social-political events ("perilous strife . . . confusion . . . dissolution, chaos . . . rottenness . . ."), while simultaneously making new friends (Mill, Hunt, Sterling, Emerson and others, letters worth a whole volume of his interests and near hysterical following of events political and social. Full of the debt of thumb-nail sketches which strike one so felicitously in *Frederick the Great*, of Wordsworth, "a small genuine man . . . The shake of hand he gives you is fearless, egotistical . . .")

In Chelsea there was the garden to tend (Carlyle's delight, the London streets to walk in, miles of them, and tea in the evening to offer to the many who called fascinated by the tall angular fast-talking prophet-in-the-making, charmed by Jane's drive, which provoked Carlyle's laughter. Through the exhilaration of achievement, and these were years of great achievement, the shadows are visible, in Jane's letters, the "Pitman's" Mrs Taylor, both Jane and Carlyle behaved with great discretion and admirable was Carlyle's fortitude when faced by Mill's distress. Only Jane knew the heart of the blow, "It is wild savage useless very bad book . . . Yet it contains strange things . . . reverent of nothing but what is venerable in all ages and places." wrote Carlyle to Emerson. When Mill suggested that the style might have

## The odd couple

**The Collected Letters of Thomas and Jane Welsh Carlyle**

Vol 8, January 1835-June 1836

Vol 9, July 1836-December 1837

Edited by Charles Richard Sanders and Kenneth J. Fielding

(Duke University Press/Transaction, £32.85 the set)

"Let no woman who values peace of soul ever dream of marrying an Author!" wrote Jane Carlyle, part humorously, part feelingly, which might indeed describe the tone and experience of these two latest volumes of the magnificently edited Duke-Edinburgh Carlyle letters. Three years (1835-37) one could classify as *The French Revolution* years, during which we follow minutely the writing and publication of this extraordinarily vivid anti-history.

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benefitted by a use of "ordinary grammatical mode of nominative and verb" Carlyle responded with a basic clue, "recording the presence bodily concrete coloured presence of things". He knew what he was about and meant to achieve (through many ulcers) when he wrote of himself that "I have a fierce glare of insight in me".

The French Revolution brought him immediate fame and general praise. Sartor was selling well in the States. Money, about which Carlyle moaned all his life, was coming in. Harriet Martineau launched him into his lecturing, and although few, at first understood what he was saying, all were entranced by his vigorous personality. These were three pretty good years, that is apart from the excruciating business of writing. Carlyle went through the whole cycle of Dante's *Divine Comedy* with each book: research, was his *Paradiso*, the writing *Purgatorio*, the *Inferno* publication and reception.

It is astonishing that Carlyle found the time to write so many lengthy letters, to his mother, his brothers and sisters, all full of instructions and concern for their welfare. Then his literary correspondence to Mill, Hunt, Sterling, Emerson and others, letters worth a whole volume of his interests and near hysterical following of events political and social. Full of the debt of thumb-nail sketches which strike one so felicitously in *Frederick the Great*, of Wordsworth, "a small genuine man . . . The shake of hand he gives you is fearless, egotistical . . .")

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Resting in peace

**The Hour of our Death**  
By Philippe Ariès

Translated by Helen Weaver

(Allen Lane, £14.95)

In 1955 Geoffrey Gorer published a remarkable essay in *Encounter* entitled "The Pornography of Death". In it he argued that the subject of ordinary death and dying (as opposed to the violent, newsmaking kind) had become socially taboo: something as shameful to talk about as sex had once been for the Victorians.

That was 26 years ago. There have since been considerable changes: in the care of the dying in hospitals and the hospices; in the public debate on euthanasia and life-support machines; in the serious, enlightened studies of death and mourning by Gorer himself, the American therapist Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, the theologian Professor S. C. Brauman, a number of psychologists, and the classic Penguin *Dying* by John Hinton (1971).

Now it is the turn of the historians. Philippe Ariès is one of a brilliant generation of French writers who have been transforming our knowledge of what kind of subject history is capable of dealing with (compare Braudel on Mediterranean civilization, Le Roy Ladurie on the medieval village-commune). He has previously written a history of childhood (1962), and the present work - first published in 1977 as *L'Homme devant la mort* - is a 600 page study of the changing attitudes to death in Europe (and later America) from earliest Christian times right down to our own.

Ariès once described himself as a non-specialist, a demographic historian who researched "the whole range of social phenomena" in the hope of discovering the tremor of life which he can feel in his own existence". His real subject is

the human sensibility; but he is a master of minute historical detail and painstaking social documentation. *The Hour of Our Death* is constructed from a multiplicity of different sources: the architecture of tombs and mausoleums; the forms of wills and testaments; burial rites and funeral practices; prayers and epitaphs; paintings and carvings and the visions of *Paradise* and *Judgment*.

But he also deploys such things as criminal and medical records; the municipal planning of cemeteries; treatises on anatomy or the *artes morientium*; family letters and intimate journals; death-scenes from novels and short-stories; and the poetry of Villon or Thomas Gray. His evidence, though sometimes obscure, is always presented with a cool, thoughtful elegance, utterly lacking in the morbid or the sensational, and continuously fascinating.

The quiet, dignified composure of the book is itself a kind of exorcism of the death taboo, and one reads it, I think, with a sensation of intellectual release. Some idea of Ariès' ranging gifts may be gathered from a number of selected pieces, each of which could stand as models of the historian's art. There is a striking analysis of the opposition of symbolism of the tomb and the grave, the figure in Renaissance tomb sculpture; a most moving account of Tolstoy's "Death of Ivan Ilyich"; a miniature critical biography of Emily Brontë and her family relations; and a highly original examination of the "macabre" cadaver theme from the Danse of Death to the Gothic novel.

But Ariès' real aim is not finally social documentation, so much as philosophical enlightenment. He proposes a four-stage historical evolution in the idea of death, which has taken place within Christian societies, but "behind" the level of formal doctrines - whether religious or atheistic - of salvation or annihilation. These he says are the "archetypes of civilization".

The first is the "Tame Death", associated with earliest ideas of collective destiny and the *regimes of eternal sleep*. The second is the "Death of the Self", where ideas of personal judgment, and the fate of an individual "biography" are paramount. The third is the "Beautiful Death" of the Romantic nineteenth century, where the essential concern is with separation from the beloved and the family, and the hope of some form of eternal reunion ("the cult of the tomb" is replaced by the "cult of memory in the home"). The fourth is the "Invisible Death" of modern "medicalized" culture (of Philip Larkin's haunting poem "Ambulances"). Each of these concepts, which still shape our own attitudes more or less unconsciously, is extensively examined and illustrated, the last with polemic deliberation.

But for Ariès, these forms of death are themselves reflections of something else, even more fundamental to human nature. This is the changing sense of the self, the "degrees of existence", the way in which we feel most intensely ourselves and the outer edges of our identity. Thus a paradox emerges. In his study of childhood, Ariès put forward a wholly unexpected concept of the family, not in decline (according to the popular wisdom), but as "one of the great forces of our time". Similarly, in his study of death, he emerges with a positive concept of the unfolding life of the self. It is a life that needs to be fostered and protected by not "denying" or hiding away the full reality of death, either in the long historical dimension, or the short personal one of three or four years at a time. So this seems to me the work of a major historian, speaking with decisive authority not only to the doctor, the nurse, the priest, and the psychologist; but to all to us - ordinary mortals.

Richard Holmes

The world through a visor

**The Last Captain**  
The English Achilles  
By Hugh Talbot

(Chatto & Windus, £8.95)

In July, 1453, some 30 miles from Bordeaux, was fought the last battle of the Hundred Years War. The English commander, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, then well into his 70s, died fighting overwhelming French odds. He had one tooth.

The French built a chapel to him, for it was the stuff of medieval legend: the old captain and his last stand, and the son who refused to leave him. But there was no chivalry at Castillon. The massed French cannon which destroyed the English army also blew away the cowboys of the Middle Ages. France had been the great English adventure playground. Because it kept the English nobility and their armed gaudy, it gave the English a century's breathing space. But it also corrupted the nobility.

Fortunes were founded on ransom and loot. The result was that the relationship between king and nobility, once based on feudalism, turned increasingly on cash, and by 1450 Henry VI was £400,000 in debt. Even a loyal servant like Talbot could in his will, written on the eve of departure, advise his heirs to sue the King for the money due "considering the great cost and injury to my person, have had in his service". The old world was falling apart.

England was sliding into chaos and civil war as the

captain went on his last campaign, and even at the time it was recognized that something grander and simpler had passed with his death. This was the last hero of the Middle Ages.

But the French he was fighting, the English and his book, written by a descendant, is an attempt to set him beside Marlborough and Wellington. Unfortunately very little is known about the man, so most of the book is a history of his time. As such the mistakes are many and wonderful. It was not the chronicler Froissart, who ran a sort of finishing school for the kings but Sir Henry Crivell. There was no such man as Owen Glynn Dwi, nor did he marry Edmund Mortimer's eldest daughter. Edmund Mortimer was not a peer. The castle of Aberystwyth did not fall in September, 1407. The book will thus be a delight to those who love catching out authors.

But Mr Talbot is also forced to rely on historical fantasy to pad out his narrative. He writes of the young Henry V and Talbot, "they were both good athletes. Prince Henry being faster but Talbot having greater staying power." It may well be true, Prince Hal may well have been a sprint ace and Talbot a long distance man, but there is nothing in history even to suggest it. There were no athletic correspondents among the chroniclers.

Talbot to Bernard Shaw was "the mad bull Talbot". He was a soldier all his life as were all the members of his caste. To them there were just wars and law suits. His son once served a writ on Lord Berkeley who

cheerfully reacted by having the process server eat the thing, seals and all.

He was successful as a soldier, especially in his use of flying columns against the Welsh and Irish rebels. So this seems to me the work of a major historian, speaking with decisive authority not only to the doctor, the nurse, the priest, and the psychologist; but to all to us - ordinary mortals.

Byron Rogers

Fiction

**Marital Rites**  
By Margaret Forster

(Secker & Warburg, £6.95)

**Rough Strife**  
By Lynne Sharon Schwartz

(Gollancz, £6.95)

**The Dew**  
By John Toft

(W. H. Allen, £7.95)

After a jolly but not wholly successful excursion into burlesque Gothick (*The Bride of Louther Fell*) Margaret Forster has returned to what she does best which is charting the battlefield of family life.

The Ugoods are the sort of colour supplement family who madden their friends almost more than their enemies. Fashionable inner suburban house, large white Peugeot, cottage in the country, he is a brilliantly successful publisher with Gusset and Crowther (though I've glassed him and published by Gusset and Crowther), she is a gloriously contented wife and mother. Robert and Anna appear to outsiders and indeed to themselves to be the perfect married couple.

Then, quite unexpectedly and unprecedently, Robert is seduced into an affair by a sharp young editor called Claire. Being, hitherto, the perfect husband, Robert agonizes over the matter and writes an eloquent letter to his wife telling her all about it. She, being the perfect wife, retaliates by pretending the letter has never been sent, much less received, and drawing the various other women in Robert's life into the plot. Robert also confesses to his teen-age daughter and to his plain but adoring secretary.

One way and another the naive and sentimental lover is muddled through by his women-folks all of whom behave with a good deal more toughness and sense than he is allowed to display. The blurb writer describes the outcome as "an unexpected triumph" for all concerned though the confusion struck me as being a good deal more equivocal than that. "The storm was weathered but there had been a storm."

The marriage endures but it is marked.

This is a very quiet, cool dissection of a commonplace crisis among North London folk. Margaret Forster is the sharpest, funniest and least silly of novelists. Her *Marital Rites* is a disposal unit school of novelists and this is a much better book than it probably sounds.

Anyone interested in comparisons between contemporary literary and life styles here and in North America could do worse than read Lynne Sharon Schwartz's *Rough Strife* as a companion text. Unlike Margaret Forster Ms Schwartz takes us right back to the beginning of the 20th century, the waste between Ivan and Caroline and describes its lurching progress from crisis to crisis. It starts in the fifties in Rome where Ivan, like all his friends, is on a Fulbright. Caroline, who has him across a crowded room and before they know what is happening they are embarked on a relationship which some of her friends, and many times her own, have established by fellow Fulbrights. By the time they have endured twenty odd years of marriage, she has been divorced. It was like a marathon, thought Caroline, in which all dropped out but the most tenacious runners, painting and sore.

They fight, they contemplate ending it all, and they are often sexually unfaithful, even promiscuous. Ivan says you can have sex with anyone and Caroline does. "Twice with a persuasive French professor who plied her with home-baked brioches, and many times with her most brilliant graduate student, Mark. No matter. Or at least no very great matter. "So long as you came back," says Ivan, biting back reproach, "Well, of course" she replies.

Although she has written short stories this is Lynne Schwartz's first novel. It comes complete with literary encomia from American critics and it is indeed remarkably self-assured, fluent and sophisticated. These are dangerous virtues, however, and at times the gloss is just too high.

There are some moments of uncomfortable self parody in John Toft's *The Dew*. Set in the Great War it is a novel of class oppression. Swinish and lascivious aristocrats ride roughshod over working class men and seduce their women. On the glorious Twelfth the coal-owning Earl of Selhurst who likes to make love with his

socks on, goes out shooting grouse but comes across more deserving prey.

The figure was slithering over the stones and mud of the outhouse wall. "Tunnicliffe, sir," a beater's voice, well-filled croaked. "Tunnicliffe?" "The dearest, sir." "Dearest?" "E cut loose, sir, from the North Staffords. E lives rough, E does."

The Earl fires and misses, for in this book the upper classes are not only horrible but also incompetent, though not so incompetent that they can't inflict pain, degradation and death on the lower orders most of the time. Mr Toft's vision is remorselessly black and white. Sometimes he writes with power and even passion but ultimately there are too many stereotypes and not enough grey areas. The good are too good and the bad too bad to be true.

The joy of Michael Anthony's *All that Glitters* (André Deutsch, £5.95) is the dialogue. Anthony is a Trinidadian and although his narrative could be mistaken for standard Hammett his conversations are reminiscent of what sounds like a West Indian. "Ma," says little Horace, the precocious thirteen-year-old narrator, "What Auntie talking about?" To which his mother replies, "The chief, the gold, the thief the gold that Horace's Aunt Roomeen brings back in a trunk from Panama provides the plot. This is the pretext for a wistfully evocative tale in which the best thing is the description of Horace's relationship with Teacher Myra who recognises his talent. He is better than Charles Kingsley, she says, because "Sometimes his essays are all right, but he can't bring things to life". She can teach Horace grammar, but bringing things to life is something God-given. "Sound and sight," she says, "You make these real." Anthony himself is sound on sight but enchanting at sound.

As both critic and novelist David Lodge has built an enviable reputation for extreme, sometimes self-conscious, cleverness, redeemed by a stylish sense of humour, and the ridiculous. Both are evident in this reprinted novel *The British Museum is Falling Down* (Secker & Warburg, £6.95). A natural, pre-*Humanitas* companion to his more recent and much admired *How Far Can You Go?*

Tim Heald

Why Smith failed

Triumph or Tragedy?

Rhodesia to Zimbabwe

By Miles Hudson

(Hamish Hamilton, £9.95)

Miles Hudson concedes that his account of modern Rhodesia history lacks balance "to the extent that it will fall on incidents and personalities of which the writer has personal knowledge". But at the same time his qualifications give him a unique perspective, on a country whose recent past, and the most extensively documented in Africa. Appointed head of Rhodesia affairs at the Conservative Research Department four days after U.D.I. to his present of the Rhodesia Rhodesia to become political secretary to Sir Alec Douglas-Home from 1971-1974, was sent out to monitor the internal elections in 1979, and returned to Rhodesia for the pre-independence elections of 1980.

His approach is not to apportion blame for the failure to solve the Rhodesia problem over the years, however compelling the evidence for accusing British governments of "wishful thinking" and "vacillation". Rhodesian whites of being "disunited" and often "self-seeking". Rather he examines the different interest groups arose, why the conflict persisted and whether it was avoidable, and finally how the conflict was resolved.

According to the author, politicians involved with Rhodesia failed because they were unable to appreciate fully at least one of three points. First, whites in Rhodesia could not rule indefinitely outnumbered 25 to one; second, the whites would not give up power without a struggle; and third "black unity was essential if the transition was to be achieved, with the minimum of bloodshed". White politicians inside Rhodesia, such as Whitehead, were eased out by their colleagues or their electorate when they seemed to be making concessions to the blacks; a process culminating in the election of the Rhodesia Front and Ian Smith's defiant U.D.I. "The event was inevitable", the

The City that Disappeared

Glasgow's Demolished Architecture

By Frank Worsdall

(Molendinar Press, £9.95)

In 1964 Lord Escher, then chairman of the Royal Institute of British Architects' planning committee, travelled north to Glasgow to talk about preservation to the Institute's annual conference. Having wondered on the way what relevance his subject would be in such a place, he was surprised and thrilled to discover a great city which, he declared, must be preserved.

His initial attitude was, regrettably, that of many Englishmen who have accepted that Edinburgh is something special but have tended to regard Glasgow as somewhere to be pined and avoided. His conversion moreover, even if it had proved influential, came far too late.

For the best part of a century, Glaswegians have been systematically destroying a noble heritage, creating in the process the largest urban wasteland in Europe. And yet what a city it must have been the old town spreading across the medieval Cathedral and university, a centre of learning and influence which grew over the centuries into a mighty commercial and industrial metropolis, second only to London as the heart of the Empire. Each new wave of buildings, churches, banks, theatres, hospitals, civic halls, palatial villas, elegant terraces, garden suburbs, even the pink and gold stone tenements which, however wretched the living conditions they concealed, were vastly superior to the squalid terraces of most English industrial cities, testified to its confidence and prosperity.

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Largest urban wasteland

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pulling and destruction of the work of its greatest builders, Robert and James Adam, Alexander "Greek" Thomson and Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Just how tragic and accumulated loss has been can be seen from the splendid collection of old photographs he has assembled, accompanied in each case by a brief but informative commentary.

John Young

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THE ARTS

Interview

Greatest classics

In September those of us with no Greek will be able to catch a reflection of the distant glories of the Greek Anthology from Simonides to romantic Paulos; those with no ancient Sanskrit will be able to search for that mystical first principle in the original Vedas; those with no Zoroastrianism will be introduced to the blood and battles of the early Irish myths and sagas. In the same month Penguin Classics are publishing a new translation of the *Rubaiyat*, three Sanskrit plays, and revised editions of Aristotle's *Politics* and Theophrastus' *Characters*. The *Odyssey* by E. V. Rieu, who had had until then a rather dim career as a publisher, re-read the *Odyssey* because he was afraid of losing his Greek. His wife thought his translation into everyday English rather poor. She showed it to Allen Lane, who was then at Penguin. He originally intended his series for those with no knowledge of the original. He defined his principle for translators as "that of equivalent effect; that is, that translation is the best which comes nearest to creating in its audience the same impression as was made by the original on its contemporaries." The *Odyssey* and its successors were a new genre of classics, free from archaism, pedantry, and translationese.

The sparer sort of academics disapproved that the translations would be used by their captive classes as cribbies like Kelly's Keys. We have come a long way since then; and the study of the classics as literature rather than language has become respectable as well as enjoyable. By another accident Betty Radice was living just across the hill from E. V. Rieu in Highgate, and teaching at Channing School. As Betty Dawson from Hull and the only one of her year at St. Hilda's reading classics, she had been turned out to Bial for tutoring, and had a First in Mods. She is a born translator and commentator, particularly of Latin, and would have become a don. But she married De Lisle Radice immediately after they came to Oxford, and three sons and a daughter were her career until well after the war.

Back to teaching, and looking for new books to teach from,

Peter Schaufuss stars next week at the Festival Hall in his much-acclaimed production of *La Sylphide* for Festival Ballet; but if he had listened to his doctors he would no longer be dancing and might be remembered only as an exceptionally promising young man who never achieved his potential.

He had gone to the United States in 1974 to join New York City Ballet, and before long he was having problems. Referred from one doctor or surgeon to another, he received the same answer from all: an operation was essential and he would not be able to dance after it.

In despair, he took one last dance and flew to consult an osteopath in London who specializes in dancers' problems. The specialist later admitted he had accepted Schaufuss as a patient only because he knew there was no alternative to his own assessment was at best an even chance of succeeding. The cure took several months, during which Schaufuss hid at home between treatments, so as not to meet his friends. "I read more than I ever did before," he says.

If he ran into anyone he knew, he pretended to be on tour between New York and his birthplace, Copenhagen. Only when it was all over could he bear to admit how ill he had been. By then he was not just as good as ever, but better. Now the osteopath is practically a second father to him.

Schaufuss's real father was a leading dancer of the Royal Danish Ballet and, for a time, director. His mother, Mona Vangsaas, was one of the finest Danish ballerinas, marvellous in the Bournonville ballets, and the original ballet in Ashton's production of the Prokofiev ballet, in which her husband played Mercurio and Peter, then aged seven, the page.

With both parents in the ballet, it was inevitable that he should follow; where else, he asks, would he have spent the evenings if not in the theatre? He had great physical aptitude: he had breeched his solo for his graduation examination at 17, and impressive it was too.

Start was spectacular. But in early years, aptitude was matched by great enthusiasm. He remembers being more interested in boxing and other sports, like his contemporary Johnny Eliassen, whose career in Copenhagen is a model of what Schaufuss's might have been, progressing steadily to a respected position at the Royal Theatre and the occasional guest engagement abroad.

Largely because of a home background, he had become decidedly unsentimental about going away to a quite spectacular start that quickly fizzled out. To



In rehearsal: Peter Schaufuss with, above, Niels Bjorn Larsen and Mariya Vella Galt; right, with Larsen, working on *La Sylphide*.

start your career as guest star in the Canadian National Ballet's *Nutcracker* is rather splendid, but he soon found that the market for teenage guest stars with no experience and no repertoire is restricted, and it took time before the Royal Danish Ballet was willing to accept him back.

Then, at 21, he was off again, this time to London Festival Ballet to replace John Glin. He never really at home with the company, because of illness. Schaufuss made his debut in *The Sleeping Beauty*, which he had never seen before. He admits now how alarming it was to attempt a style and technique, dancing his first Petipa classic in front of a London audience. He spent the first four years of the Seventies mostly with Festival, but danced with other companies, too, not always of the first rank.

He never lacked work, or roles, but artistically he was getting nowhere fast. Then came an invitation to join New York City Ballet, not quite out of the blue, because he had taken a class with the company when passing through Manhattan, and knowing of Balanchine's liking for male dancers with a Danish training, had not stinted to make himself noticed.

Despite his admiration for Balanchine, Schaufuss was never really at home with NYCB. The first crucial experience during his time there was the injury which forced him to think hard about his career. Then there was an invitation to partner Makarova at short notice in *Giselle* with American Ballet Theatre when her intended partner was unavailable. After that, he realized that the roles he really wanted to dance were those requiring an emotional commitment, where the dancer has to present a character or a personal interpretation. Such roles, by enabling him to work full-out, have also increased his strength as a virtuoso.

His permanent affiliation since 1977 has been with the National Ballet of Canada, which offers an attractively eclectic repertoire and allows him to accept many guest engagements, mainly with Festival Ballet and the Royal Danish Ballet. The wheel of fortune has brought him back to the three companies where he began his dancing days.

Lately, too, dancing with the Ballet de Marseille, and also having *The Phantom of the Opera* created for him in Paris, Schaufuss has come heavily under Roland Petit's guidance and readily admits how much he has learnt about projecting a role. He has become interested enough in dance for drama's sake that the role he specially

covets is Petit's own as the aging young hero he actually plays in Petit's *Coppelia*.

The other important turn in his career has been to find himself a serious interest in teaching and in producing ballets. His staging of *La Sylphide* has won praise for preserving the traditional values of Bournonville's choreography, but it actually does so with many revolutionary changes, which Schaufuss defends with quiet logic.

"Bournonville had to work with a small company and used actors to supplement the dancers," he says. "All his ballets were created on a small stage, not as big as the present Royal Theatre in Copenhagen. If you are going to dance them in the large theatre and auditorium, you use today, they have to be expanded. And public taste today would not accept as much

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The dancing fears: one man's fight back to the top



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Television

Nice one, Shirl

Live from Two

BBC 2

The excitement of live television. Yesterday afternoon's Live from Two was to have had Shirley Williams, the media's favourite anti-heroine. But, as Shirley Robbe stumbled over the teleprompter, it became clear that this might not be Shirley's plane from London — and for no doubt, from a Granada Television studio, not from the Social Democrat coffers — was late. TV Times might be overtaken by events.

And we were all set for 45 minutes of Jackie Collins' plugging her new novel, which it turned out, towards the end of the programme, when it was safe to offend without leaving an empty chair, was a story about women who were either virgins or whores.

With the chance that the Croydon Crowd-puller, or the Bernadette Belle, or which ever seat she finds, might not arrive in time, we had to hear about Jackie Collins' father, who kept a copy of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* in a brown paper bag by his bed, and the miserable days of unemployment for Jackie.

We need not have worried. Of course she would be there. If we know nothing else about Shirley, it is that she is reliable, dependable, there on hand when we need her. And when she was, bearing like a lost child found, wondering what all the fuss was about.

As soon as she had denied that she was nice. "In no particular way," but I try to be polite, which gives you the name of nice, which I do not like one little bit" — she was on nicest form, ribbing the press, like Frank's mother, for not taking men politicians to task for not coming their hair. "I think every other man gets away with being bald or not having a toupee (which he pronounced 'poo' or 'tompo')."

Otherwise she was sweet reason, admitting that she hadn't had a nose job, that she was not a blonde, that a boy called John, nor any other son for that matter, and that she and her brother had been treated equally over the washing-up. She agreed with everything, except the change of Ms Robbe: "I was talking to the audience before you arrived." "Right," said Mrs Williams, nodding in agreement.

Then came the crunch, as the cameras waited to roll. "What about Bernardine?" Shirley was expecting another question. "Croydon will be fought by the Liberals and we will support them," she said, and Bernardine? "Well, I don't know."

Nicholas Wapshott

Something for a hero to do

"I plan to give Gennaro and Teresina more to do in the ballad in Act II, and to introduce the *Flower Festival* at Gennaro's pas de deux for them in Act III, which will leave more solos for other people to dance; that is, useful with a large company. Another change, I shall make is to give Giovanna more to do. At present she has just one little scene in the first act, and it's embarrassing to tell a dancer to stop performing this character but you don't actually have anything to do."

"Also, I shall have the two comic rivals coming back for the final celebrations instead of disappearing when they have been routed. That seems to me far more true to the Italian temperament, quarrelling one moment but drinking happily together soon afterwards. I spoke to Niels Bjorn Larsen about that, and he told me it used to happen like that in Copenhagen in the Thirties."

The other Bournonville production Schaufuss is discussing is *A Folk Tale*. "Actually it's the one I always wanted to mount. It has a good story, good music, and more dancing than *Napoli*. The thing that has to be done is to give the hero something to dance. Traditionally he does not have a single step to do, which you simply cannot accept today."

As if that were not enough to occupy a man who is also at the height of his career as a performer, Schaufuss has been developing ideas for a possible television series on different styles of classical ballet. After his peregrinations, there can be few dancers with a wider practical experience of them than Schaufuss.

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Noël Goodwin

Theatre

Triumph of violence

Restoration

Royal Court

Proceeding in his mission of ripping the veil from our culture's classical sanctuaries, Edward Bond follows his exposures of Greek and Shakespearean tragedy with an unflinching Restoration comedy. The piece is subtitled "a pastoral", but anybody who swallows that is really being led up the garden path.

Lord Are, having grabbed the title at his father's death and run through his inheritance, is now lowering himself to a union with an iron master's daughter; and when we first see the preening young lord he is arranging himself becomingly against a tree (rarely having seen one before) so as to achieve love at first sight and avoid the tedium of courtship. So far we are a world away from the Restoration comedy, for which Bond proves himself stylistically well equipped. More important than the bride, though, is the figure of young Bob, arriving from a foreign country to inherit a fortune, and leading us into the below-stairs society which is the play's main concern.

As I understand it *Restoration* has a clear objective: to combine the history and philosophy of the Restoration with the history of the Restoration. Up in the sunny breakfast rooms of the aristocracy of Lord Are and his grotesque old mother (affording too brief a glimpse of an aristocratic life as it is transformed into comedy; even murder and villainous betrayal. Down below, it is as dark and joyless as elsewhere in the prison house of Bond's England.

Much the most vital passages in *Restoration* are those when violence takes over, either above or below stairs.

Philip Howard

One Night Stand

Apollo

Up in Oldham, where *One Night Stand* began, the audience is not content with packing the theatre to see Mike Harding's play about a rock band; they made local stars of the boys in the band and invited them to concert appearances. The original show has now made its way intact to Shaftesbury Avenue, with the original comedy and director and it is not hard to see the appeal.

Despite being about the grind of putting a band together in a Catholic school for boys and joining the queue for stardom in the Beatles generation, it is no more threatening than a teddy bear. Teenage lust amounts to ritual fumbling in cinema seats and the overall mood is of sublime innocence.

There is a tinge of cynicism to Mr Harding's view of the rock business, which allows the band to rise to the top with a dreadful song called "Can Ye

Twist John Peel", and shows them 20 years on singing the songs that began their career. It is buried under a mountain of high spirits, however.

They relate to the music and each other with the ease of friends who play together for fun; if the appeal of the show reaches through to southern folk it will be because of the company and what they have made of Mr Harding's benign, occasionally blunt, humour. Jeffrey Longmore has the advantage of appearing as a natural lead singer of a minor sort, which he does well and Cliff Howells is given a gift of a sympathetic part by being cursed with spots: that leads to the memorable lyrics of one song, "Bad spots — shu wop shu wop."

Kenneth Alan Taylor's production retains the feel of the original. With several more good performances, including Roger Phillips, Linda Jean Barry and Christina Jones, the show has much to offer. But it is a fairy tale, not rock 'n' roll.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts in London

Late bloom of an early promise

BBCNSO/Downes

Albert Hall

A promise made by the BBC 45 years ago was redeemed on Tuesday night when the conductor George Lloyd achieved a belated Promenade concert debut at the age of 68. Edward Clark apparently intended it when he was in charge of BBC music during the 1930s, but it never came about. Then war-time service very nearly ended the composer's life before his eventual recovery allowed him to resume his musical activity, including the Symphony No. 6 that opened this programme.

Edward Downes conducted it with the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra in the first of their two Prom appearances this year (the second is tonight). A short, three-movement work, the symphony dates from 1935-36, and proved agreeably diverting in its intentionally light-hearted, tuneful idiom, a late bloom very much in the English pastoral tradition.

The doubt it raises is not that it is such easy listening, but whether the composer's evident facility for melodic and harmonic simplicity is not over exposed in a symphonic structure.

There was a curiosity in the love-dead Tchaikovsky conceived from themes very familiar in the *Romeo and Juliet* Fantasy-Overture, as part of a projected opera that never went very far. It was sung with pleasant sentiment but little conviction by Eileen Homan and Keith Lewis in an English translation by Mr Downes which can hardly be counted a Shakespearean treasure.

This afforded the promoters a good diversion in the interval as they set up an antiphonal chant, "It is the nightingale; No, it is the lark"; adding some further ornithological species of their own devising.

More serious matters were forthcoming in a thoughtfully

excellent, covered a range of styles and media, and showed Telemann as educationalist as well as composer.

The education was geographical rather than musical: an excerpt from his *Singende Geographie*, with a recital of place-names in England, from Essex to Chester, and Bohemia, of which I fear I can give no details in spite of the clarity of Emma Kirby's diction. I hope the Academy may turn to his more interesting *Klingende Geographie*, where the music imitates national styles.

But almost any Telemann concert does that in some degree, for he habitually slipped

in and out of national costumes. Of the 12 so-called Paris Quartets we heard three: two in Italian, one in French, and one in the manner of a French suite.

This last, one of those actually written in Paris, was the most attractive for the sparkling originality of its invention, unmistakable Telemann for all the French tone of voice and its ornamentation and rhythms.

The Academy, with Stephen Preston as Flautist and Monica Huggins as Violinist, played them lightly, deftly and with nice touches of wit.

Stanley Sadie

Our aim is quite simple: a theatre managed and financed by women, but that doesn't mean a theatre forever doing *Fiddler on the Roof* and *Les Femmes de Goodwill*. So the first thing we did was to hire a hundred women ranging from Peggy Ashcroft through Lady Falkender to Elizabeth Taylor asking for their support in some form or other, and the only even faintly hostile reply we've had was a card from Jilly Cooper saying that the whole thing sounded a bit sexist.

"We don't want a disturbed ghetto," says Christine Eccles. "We want a general-interest theatre which just happens to have women in control of it because we believe that too many plays are still being staged from an exclusively male point of view."

Sheridan Morley

Opera

Figaro

Glyndebourne

The opera happily chosen to open the present Glyndebourne season, *Le Nozze di Figaro*, which returned on Tuesday for a second run of performances was Sir Peter Hall's production rehearsed by Roger Williams. Nothing has been lost from this view of the work as a serious human comedy, rich in its characterisation and moving in its relationships.

Many of the principals are also new, including Colette Alliot-Lugaz as a very touching Cherubino, strikingly boyish in her demeanour and bright, clear tone, but singing with depth of feeling only available to a woman playing a boy. She is appearing for the first time in this country, as also is Maria Farnata Gallanini as Susanna.

Miss Gallanini surprised at first by the plainness of her approach, but it soon emerged that she was avoiding, and wisely as it turned out, the pert

knowingness, often associated with the role. This is a Susanna for whom love is no joke.

She knows what she wants, and she is determined to get it. There is no flirtation in her encounters with Almaviva, no ease or flippancy. And so her voice, small but well-focused and precise, becomes a positive advantage to her.

Chiming wonderfully with these other sopranos, Felicity Lott's Countess is still most wonderful alone, at the start of act two and of course in her great aria "Dove sono". This, with its attendant accompaniment, is the jewel of the evening: an object lesson in abundant feeling, but never intrusive punctuation and support from the orchestra, and a time-stopping display of singing as pure, refined emotion from Miss Lott.

Her husband here is Alan Titus, every inch the sybarite in his appearance and in the sweetness of his baritone, which contrasts nicely with that of Kent Strans as Figaro, who is pleasantly uncomplicated and strong of voice. The character parts are effectively done as before, but all their drolleries are gloriously and simply trumped by Miss Lott's final benediction and that is as it should be.

Paul Griffiths

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Sheridan Morley

The Secretary of the Women's Theatre Project, Val Toulson, 133a Englefield Road, London, N1.

TOUCH AT RSC

PLEASURE & REPENTANCE

The famous RSC entertainment on the art of love

FORNICATION THEATRE

01-836 2236

Play it again, girls

On the corner of the Embankment

Northumberland Avenue, directly below Hungerford Bridge, there is a 670-seat theatre called Playhouse. Built originally by a property speculator who had hopes of selling out to the railway during a planned extension, it was a theatre which never actually happened.

It has the unique theatrical distinction of having been managed for long periods of its existence by women.

Sir Peter Hall's *Figaro* gave up their lease, it now begins to look as if the Playhouse may be about to come back to life as a theatre and, moreover, true to its history, as a theatre run by and primarily for women.

Sue Dunderdale (currently an assistant director with the RSC working on their Aldwych production of *The Merchant and his Wife*) and Christine Eccles (who for the last eight years has been a director of community theatre projects in Battersea and elsewhere) are two of the seven founding directors of the Women's Playhouse Project. If all goes according to plan, they will by the end of September have raised an initial £25,000 with which to put a down payment on the building, finance an architect and organise a more wide-ranging appeal for a further £75,000 they reckon they can get the theatre open again and running on distinctly feminist lines, as Sue Dunderdale explains.

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The man at the centre of the dispute over Gibraltar—and the royal incident that happened 27 years ago

# The king who upholds a nation's liberties

Madrid

By an ironic twist of fate the preservation of Spain's new liberties depends mainly on 43-year-old King Juan Carlos, General Franco's chosen successor.

When Franco died peacefully in his bed six years ago, surrounded by his generals and a handful of the faithful, the forces of a new Spain, eager for freedom, were ready to burst into life. But ranged against them were the heirs of Francoism... and first among them, the monarchy established by Franco himself.

In the ensuing years, and most recently in the abortive coup which shook Spain five months ago, King Juan Carlos has succeeded in standing Franco's intentions on their head. In Spain, he has become the bastion of democracy.

The new monarchy was born as one of Franco's most brilliant tricks, established mainly as a way to avoid infighting for the succession that could have endangered the Caudillo's peaceful possession of power for life.

It worked. Franco died and his followers supposed the royal heir would be a crowned puppet at the head of a perpetual Francoism.

With this old guard on one

side and a people who never believed in monarchy on the other, the career of Juan Carlos looked unpromising at best. Two elements, however, were and remain on his side: a deeply felt decision by the Spanish people never to start the Civil War again, and the prestige of the monarchy among most non-political members of the officer corps.

The first free elections and referendums showed that pure Francoism was supported by no more than five per cent of the electorate. Apart from another minimal fraction on the extreme left, more than 90 per cent of Spanish voters since 1975 have been cast for anything but extremism. This almost unanimous will for peace has been the best ally of King Juan Carlos. And there is little doubt that his decision not to go to London to attend the royal wedding reflects the mood of the Spanish people over the Gibraltar issue.

Among the political groupings, democrats, faced with the choice of reforming or breaking the regime, have chosen peace and the King. Juan Carlos won a key battle in December 1976 when 94.5 per cent of Spanish referendum voters endorsed profound reforms that



Juan Carlos: bastion of democracy.

opened a wide road towards free elections, free parties and a new constitution.

Because the monarchy was the only institution able to lead the country along this road, democrats conceded that to attack the King was to oppose the country's peaceful progress. Monarchy and peace became intertwined.

For Franco's right-wing successors, to attack the monarchy was to attack the will of Franco—though they and Juan Carlos knew that the monarchy could impose normality and peace only as long as it restrained the stalwarts of the old dictatorial regime, and as long as it kept the respect and obedience of the officer corps.

As the only apparent guarantor of the delicate historical process in Spain since 1975, Juan Carlos has done his best—and that has been a great deal.

He is leading a process, too, that becomes more diffi-

cult the more it progresses, as the world was reminded on February 23 when a group of military officers held Parliament hostage in Madrid and a lieutenant-general occupied Valencia with tanks.

The enemies of the new regime, although diminishing in number are still strong in certain key positions in government, judiciary, the police and even the officer corps. As they see their powers fade they feel increasing pressure to revolt.

There are two possible readings of the failed February coup. One is that the King has lost the allegiance of some part of the armed forces, thus endangering the whole process of peaceful transition.

The other, which I believe correct, is that the monarchy fought and won the inevitable battle with the fading Francoist forces.

The civil and military authorities fought. The press



The Queen and Prince Philip arriving in Gibraltar in 1954: there was trouble ahead.

fought. A few days later the people by the million staged huge demonstrations for peace and liberty. But the most telling blow was delivered by the King himself on the night of the coup attempt when, without any Government member who could help him, he acted with the force of personal authority and conviction.

Juan Carlos could easily have been made prisoner in Madrid on the night of the coup attempt, but not even the most extreme of the plotters tried to arrest him. The authority of the crown, with the bulk of the armed forces behind it, was enough to break the revolt.

A special correspondent

# Franco: a snub for the Queen

by Stephen Harper

The clamour in Spain over the transitory visit of Prince Charles and his bride to Gibraltar was the last time the royal yacht Britannia visited Britain's only territory on the European mainland. That was in 1954 when the tiny fortress colony of The Rock was the last port of call on the Queen's coronation tour of the Commonwealth. The newly crowned queen, reunited with her toddler children Charles and Anne for the last week of a round-the-world cruise, stayed in Gibraltar for only one night.

Little thought was given at that time to Spanish susceptibilities. Gibraltar was the proudest link in a series of imperial trading posts—British by right of conquest for some 250 years. The "winds of change" were yet to gather gale force.

The regime of General Franco was under universal boycott—scornfully left to wither as an internationally harmless survival of the prewar fascist dictatorships.

The need of Spanish bases for American bombers of the Strategic Air Command was soon to break the country's isolation, and bring about its industrial and sunshine highway revolution. The Spanish dictator was determined not to be ignored. A virulent campaign for the return of Gibraltar was launched to coincide with the royal visit and the tumultuous welcome the Queen was given by the Rock's mainly Spanish speaking inhabitants.

A Dr Goebbels-style press and radio orchestration had most Spaniards agitated with the affront to their national pride. A book, hastily written by a member of the Spanish Royal Academy, was published with a lurid cartoon dustcover showing an evil-eyed monster octopus struggling with a Gibraltar bristling with artillery. Young-

sters of the fascist Falange were drafted into the front towns of La Línea and Algeciras to stage anti-British demonstrations. Severe harassment of Spanish border police sealed the frontier to be firmly closed the three days around the royal visit.

The paramilitary Guardia Civil patrolled the Spanish side of Algeciras Bay making sure no sightseers gathered for the Britannia's arrival and departure.

The hurt to Spanish pride was widely felt. The claim that the return of the Rock was a (as now) the only thing which all Spaniards unite. For that time, Franco became obsessed with making the return of Gibraltar the crown achievement of his long reign. The frontier reopened the day after Britannia's departure. Things were never to be the same again. Pressure grew; Spanish forces were withdrawn causing great economic hardship in the Spanish frontier towns. In 1969 a referendum only 44 people of Gibraltar voted to join Spain; Franco acted angrily, closing the frontier indefinitely, separating grandparents from visits to grandchildren. The press siege of Gibraltar had begun.

Since Franco's death British efforts to meet British insistence on the reopening of the frontier before formal negotiations can start.

The anchor, a foreign correspondent for more than 20 years, was based in Gibraltar and the Spanish frontier in 1954.

# Shake hands, the world is watching

Frank Johnson at the summit

Mr Pierre Trudeau's six fellow heads of Government arrived in his capital and shook hands in front of the television cameras. Then they disappeared into that big log cabin together and emerged for television again, shaking hands all round. They kept this up for two solid days, this time shaking hands as if they were old friends who had not seen each other for years.

Eventually, they all appeared side by side on a stage and made statements for television. Then they went back to their respective countries in time to see themselves on television. The summit was therefore a reassuring occasion. Our leaders are human. Like most people, they just want to get on television.

No wonder the Japanese Prime Minister smiled manically all the time, as Japanese tourists the world over wanted to do. For him, the event was good for business. His voters expect most of the world's television.

A modern western summit, then, is not a summit in the way that one remembers them as a child—with Eisenhower or Eisenhower or Sir Anthony Eden or Dulles all weightily deliberating over the fate of mankind in Geneva or wherever. When the first of the present series of western summits was held at Rambouillet in 1975, the event was indeed about something in particular. The effect of the increase in the price of oil. But the leaders rapidly discerned that such meetings served another useful purpose. They were a way of demonstrating to the voters at home that their president or Prime Minister was busy mulling around other Prime Ministers and Presidents solving problems. Or so their strategists have told them.

It is believed that presence at a summit is evidence of leadership. Yet Mr Ford, Mr Giscard, Mr Carter and Mr Callaghan—figures suffused in leadership at earlier annual summits—all lost office at their subsequent elections.

Mrs Thatcher undoubtedly understands this. Her attitude towards summits is thus rather like one's attitude towards certain recurring cocktail parties. She goes because everybody else goes. Her statement at the end was the second best of the lot because it was the second shortest, after Mr Reagan's, which was therefore the best. But, to this observer, Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher were convincing figures among the other colleagues for a reason other than brevity.

All the others were progressists in one form or another, or at least felt it necessary to appear so. But, though they had no choice but to agree to many a liberal ploy in the final communiqué, Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, being conservatively conservative, had what Edmund Burke described as "the suspicious glance".

Putting it rather less eloquently than Burke, this is the ability to look at something apparently admirable and to see that it is not quite kosher. For example, there was the matter of the North-South dialogue, aid to the Third World, a favourite subject of Mr Trudeau's and therefore a great theme at this summit.

In their various public statements, Mr Trudeau, M. Mitterrand, even (though to a lesser extent) Herr Schmidt, in effect promised the Third World the earth—though at some carefully unspecified date. Or at least their words assumed that it was within the West's gift to cure the globe's immemorial poverty.

But, when reading between the lines of Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, still more when listening to what their officials were privately saying, there was a hint of the suspicious glance.

What money would be spent by the Third World's rulers on the Third World's poverty? Could it not be that they lay in the Third World's practices, much of them beyond Western help?

The American and the British had a similarly melancholy, realistic attitude towards the other great topic: high interest rates. Certainly they were painful. Perhaps there was nothing else that could be done. Likewise Mrs Thatcher minimized the importance of summits as a place where decisions were made. They were places where you got to understand people, she told her own press conference.

There was probably some truth in this. It is probably difficult later to quarrel with some fellow head of government, beset by the same troubles, with whom you have shook hands, squeezed elbows and generally rubberbanded the front of the car for 48 hours.

So we observers watched these jostles intently—noting, in the early rounds, if all the heads of government knew who in the general melee were the other heads of government, far in the jostling there were also foreign ministers, finance ministers and various pen-pals from the diplomatic services. At all summits, one is fascinated by the Italian—this year it was Signor Spadolini—for he is the one who most understands the transient nature of temporal power. Would Mr Reagan correctly

identify this year's. After initial hesitation, he settled for a big guy who was speaking Italian. Broadly correct. But even if he had gooped and grabbed the wrong hand, the Italian vote back home goes mainly to the Democrats anyway. Mr Suzuki beamed at everyone, but probably we all look alike to him. A microphone caught Mrs Thatcher saying: "I'm so sorry, I didn't see you there." She had walked straight past M. Mitterrand. A bad one, that, so early in the contest. But she recovered to shake his hand incessantly for two days.

Eventually, the final appearance on the stage. One arrived early to get a seat near the front, for it is not every day you can stare up at every twitching vein and flared nostril of the seven leaders of the free world.

Mr Trudeau turned out to be more interesting, more world-weary, and the appallingly modish, 1960's figure he was when we first heard of him. M. Mitterrand had that air of French politician who used to flicker across the cinema news reels in the days when French Governments were always falling, an air of Gauloise fags and intrigue. Indeed, he was one of those politicians on the news reels.

Mrs Thatcher was glacial. Mr Reagan a stupendously regular guy. Dear Spadders spoke interminably for Italy like a man getting in his shout because he did not expect to be at the replay next year. Herr Schmidt doodled a lot and looked superior. During Spadders, Mr Suzuki forgot to put his earphones on for the translation. Since he needed them for English, it was unlikely he followed a word in Italian. Still, he kept far the one who should be Ottawa satisfyingly confirmed every national stereotype.

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identify this year's. After initial hesitation, he settled for a big guy who was speaking Italian. Broadly correct. But even if he had gooped and grabbed the wrong hand, the Italian vote back home goes mainly to the Democrats anyway. Mr Suzuki beamed at everyone, but probably we all look alike to him. A microphone caught Mrs Thatcher saying: "I'm so sorry, I didn't see you there." She had walked straight past M. Mitterrand. A bad one, that, so early in the contest. But she recovered to shake his hand incessantly for two days.

Eventually, the final appearance on the stage. One arrived early to get a seat near the front, for it is not every day you can stare up at every twitching vein and flared nostril of the seven leaders of the free world.

Mr Trudeau turned out to be more interesting, more world-weary, and the appallingly modish, 1960's figure he was when we first heard of him. M. Mitterrand had that air of French politician who used to flicker across the cinema news reels in the days when French Governments were always falling, an air of Gauloise fags and intrigue. Indeed, he was one of those politicians on the news reels.

Mrs Thatcher was glacial. Mr Reagan a stupendously regular guy. Dear Spadders spoke interminably for Italy like a man getting in his shout because he did not expect to be at the replay next year. Herr Schmidt doodled a lot and looked superior. During Spadders, Mr Suzuki forgot to put his earphones on for the translation. Since he needed them for English, it was unlikely he followed a word in Italian. Still, he kept far the one who should be Ottawa satisfyingly confirmed every national stereotype.

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# SDP: a game of political consequences

Ronald Butt

In the absence of more substantial evidence (such as the name of the leader and details of the party's policies and constitution) the only point of departure from which we can sensibly explore all the possible consequences of the Social Democrats is the evidence from Warrington about their impact on the voting support of the other parties.

This suggests that, though the SDP will take both Tory and Labour votes (the Tory losses were substantially higher than Labour's), the SDP is likely to damage Labour more at the general election.

The ex-Labour voters who turned to the SDP must have been motivated chiefly by the wish, which is unlikely to diminish, to reject the present Labour Party, since if their target had been Mrs Thatcher, they could have stuck to their old allegiance.

But many of the Tory voters who moved to the SDP must also have done so (knowing that their own candidate stood no chance) with the principal intention of striking at Labour—though of course there was some protest against government policy as well.

Such tactical voting will not occur at a general election where it will clearly damage the Conservative Party. It must follow logically that a higher proportion of the Tory vote than of the Labour vote is likely to be retained overall at the general election.

What we are seeing is a logical response to the purpose for which the SDP came into existence, which was to replace Labour on the grounds that it had ceased to be the party that the Social Democrats had originally joined.

Despite the doctrine that there is a great frustrated "Centre" vote to be drawn from both the major parties (a notion which the Liberals' (notionally) of the well-entrenched power of the left in the Labour Party and the unions) is that such a defeat would actually harden Labour's position. This could well

# SDP: a game of political consequences

as the principal left-of-centre party.

So assuming that the Tories retain more of their former vote than Labour in the next election (though there will certainly be plunging on both sides, according to local circumstances) what follows?

The first possibility is that the more substantial split in the former Labour vote could give Mrs Thatcher an outright victory and a second term, despite unemployment.

Much, of course, will depend on her powers of communication with the electorate between now and then, and on the extent to which the Government shows imagination in tackling particular problems.

Let us further assume that the principal reason was that the leftists slide in the Labour Party was electorally unacceptable, even if Labour were led, formally, by Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey. Two things could then happen. The less probable is that Labour might reform itself, turning itself back to what the SDP would have liked it to be—which would, of course, represent a great danger to the Social Democrats.

Much more likely (in view of the well-entrenched power of the left in the Labour Party and the unions) is that such a defeat would actually harden Labour's position. This could well

lead to heavy defections from Labour to the SDP, including a number of the present leaders—some of whom could even be driven out before then, as Mr Benn and the deputy leadership from Mr Healey.

The SDP would then be in business, though much might depend on whether some of the unions could be brought over from Labour. With Mrs Thatcher enjoying a second term, leftist socialism, which thrives on the crisis of capitalism thesis, would have poor prospects as a smaller party of the left, with the SDP becoming the principal rival to the Tories.

At this point, however, we must retrace our steps to the stage before last, and consider what would happen if Mrs Thatcher lost the election owing to economic depression and unemployment. If she lost to Labour outright, we should have a Labour government largely following Bennite policies, taking us out of the European Community, semi-detaching us from Nato and retreating behind the wall of a socialist siege economy.

At this point, however, the scene along this track of thought becomes too dark and gloomy for further speculation. Let us, instead, turn to the other possible circumstances of a Thatcher defeat—a hung Parliament in which quite a

number of the present leaders—some of whom could even be driven out before then, as Mr Benn and the deputy leadership from Mr Healey.

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# "Let's not confuse ostentation," I said, "with style."

There was





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## DOWN FROM FUDGE MOUNTAIN

Everybody smiled for the cameras at Ottawa and the smiles were not as faked as in previous summits. But the general feeling of success lay in what was left out of the communiqué, not what was put in. The Japanese Prime Minister smiled because there is no criticism of their selfish trade policies; once again they have managed to postpone for a year any action against them. The Americans are pleased that there is no demand for them to cut interest rates. The Germans are pleased they can go on trading with the Russians. Mrs Thatcher is pleased to proclaim her affinity with President Reagan. But the sweetness was managed only by avoiding or blurring a commitment to do anything positive about the world's economic disorders. The leaders have descended from Fudge Mountain.

The political side of the summit offers more hope than the economic. There does seem to be a convergence on the double track approach which combines strengthening of Western armed forces with negotiations with the Soviets. Mitterrand is a marvellous stiffener for weakening European spines. There was quite a good compromise on the North-East issue which is not unrelated: many Europeans have been worried that if Mr Reagan returns to the old American policy of dividing the developing world into friends and enemies he will drive non-aligned countries into the arms of the Russians, precisely the opposite of what he hopes to achieve. The American promise to look at global negotiations is only a small step, but a useful one.

The communiqué makes statements about employment, inflation, currency, and interest rate disorder. But they are no more than interesting tea-leaves. The declaration that unemployment and inflation must be tackled at the same

time is quite different from Mrs Thatcher's line which is that inflation must be beaten first and that unemployment should be tackled later. Where there is agreement with Mrs Thatcher's policy is the case for low and stable monetary growth. But the communiqué also says that there is a need for an appropriate mix of policy: monetarism alone is not enough. That is surely right. Fixation of economics, assigning a single, objective and devil take the hindmost, has brought us very modest returns for the losses suffered so far.

But there is a very low limit to what any national economic policy can achieve and this is where Fudge Mountain is a disaster area. The communiqué says that each country is aware of the problems that volatile exchange and interest rates can cause. So? No country, even if its awareness has passed the pain threshold, can do anything effective by itself. Neither in the communiqué nor in the press conferences did the leaders do more than wring their hands. Every country is left to continue pursuing its own national interest, as it sees it, which, Adam Smith notwithstanding, will end up internationally in the interests of nobody. Instead of working towards a strategy of international monetary cooperation, as we urged last week, we are in for a period of crisis management which merely guarantees that there will be more crises.

Herr Schmidt complains that interest rates have never been higher since the birth of Christ and he is right that the extremely high rates in the United States will damage his economy and ours. If we compete on interest rates we will restrict private industry. If we do not, we will either have to let the exchange rate fall or draw on reserves and there are not enough of them. It is absurd to rail against the

Americans. They see interest rates as a weapon against their inflation and it is unrealistic to expect them to relinquish it. The only sensible course is to insulate interest rates from exchange rates by currency stabilization agreements; Lord Lever in *The Times* last week sketched out one approach which envisages the creation of an international bank to cushion currencies against the volatility of the enormous internationally mobile funds.

This is where summits are presently organized are so disappointing. There is no mechanism for the conversion of rhetoric. There is none because the leaders' minds are never sharply focused on a single fundamental issue. The shabby travel from capital to capital to prepare the communiqué but then they and their leaders leave it to the national bureaucracies where everything withers.

Mrs Thatcher seems to have developed good relations both with the European leaders and with President Reagan. There are two clear opportunities here. First, she should persuade President Reagan to take a lead on the creation of a secretariat to prepare a working paper on currency stabilization for the next summit in France and to be in a position to follow through afterwards. Secondly, as a contribution to an international agreement on exchange rates, and for its own sake in the short term, she should instruct the Bank of England and the Treasury to prepare at once for our entry into the European currency system. It could be the first building block.

If we, and the other countries, continue to believe that there is a unilateral solution to the multilateral problems we are doomed to seeing the dole queues grow, the corrosion of political cooperation, and a very serious threat to the stability of our societies. That is a measure of the failure of the Ottawa summit.

## ROYAL YACHT HITS ROCK

The explanation given by the Foreign Office for the cancellation of King Juan Carlos' visit to London to attend the royal wedding does not stand up to scrutiny. To say, as the Foreign Office does, that Gibraltar is merely a convenient place to begin a honeymoon cruise in the Mediterranean simply will not do. Nor will the suggestion that the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Rock will be a "private matter". Spanish sensitivities over the question of Gibraltar could hardly be plainer, and were restated by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Señor Pedro Perez-Llorca, when he met Lord Carrington in Brussels last week.

Britain and Spain have been moving toward some common ground over Gibraltar since the Lisbon Agreement in April last year. That agreement provided for the lifting by Spain of restrictions on the movement of people and goods across the Spanish frontier with Gibraltar. It thus paved the way for possible eventual negotiations on the territorial status of Gibraltar, despite the fact that the two sides remain as far apart as ever. Negotiations of this kind are very much a matter of atmosphere, and the creation of a relatively optimistic atmosphere had enabled Juan Carlos to undertake the visit to this country for which both sides have been

working for some time. To risk setting back this slow and difficult progress towards an accommodation between Spain and Britain is a bad blunder.

The Royal family is constitutionally bound to take government advice when travelling abroad. Hence there are several possible explanations. One is that the Government failed to anticipate the Spanish reaction, and felt too committed by the time Madrid made its feelings clear. This would be inexcusable incompetence. Another possibility is that the Government did know what would happen but did not care, which would be worse. A third — worst of all — is that the Government knew there would be trouble but deliberately advised the Palace to go ahead in order to demonstrate how irrational the Spanish attitude towards Gibraltar is. This seems unlikely but is widely believed in Spain. The only explanation which would let Britain off the hook is that the Spanish Government misjudged its own public opinion by indicating informally that it would turn a blind eye.

Whatever the explanation, Anglo-Spanish relations have been impaired at a time when Spain's links with western Europe are of critical importance. It is, after all, only six months since Spain narrowly survived an attempt at a military coup. The fact that Spanish democracy remains

intact is very largely due to the standing, ability and determination of King Juan Carlos himself. More than anyone, the Spanish Monarch has steered Spain through the post-Franco years. Spain's potential entry into the European Common Market and its prospective membership of NATO are part of Juan Carlos' policy of seeking to ensure that the seeds of democracy flourish in healthy soil, within the framework of the European community and the Western alliance. The presence of the Spanish King in London would have been a small but significant step in that direction.

The ill-advised decision to use Gibraltar as a stepping off point for the royal honeymoon has left Juan Carlos with little choice but to bow to pressure from Spanish public opinion, especially on the right wing. The incident need not damage either Anglo-Spanish relations or Spain's ambitions in Europe in the long term. But it has clumsily and unnecessarily set back modest hopes for limited movement on an apparently intractable and complex issue. There are after all a number of points in the Mediterranean at which the royal yacht could have called. To make an issue out of Gibraltar casts a shadow over what should have been a joyous occasion untouched by political considerations.

## A HELP TO STEADY THE NERVES

There has been a remarkable improvement in relations between the British and Irish Governments over the past few days. The week began with rumours that the new Government in Dublin was considering recalling its Ambassador from London in protest at the British handling of the hunger strike in the Maze prison. Whether this was a true reflection of ministerial feeling in Dublin or simply an indication of the political pressures upon the Taoiseach and his colleagues, this was a disturbing sign of the rift that might be created between the two governments if the hunger strike were to continue indefinitely.

Since then the position has changed radically. Dr Carrut Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, speaking in the Dail on Tuesday night, made it clear that he was no longer at odds with the British Government. He deeply regretted that the strikers had rejected the offer from British officials to clarify what conditions would apply in the prison if the strike was called off; he believed that the strikers were attaching unrealistic conditions to their demands; and he acknowledged that the

action his Government required of Britain had in fact been carried out. This was a reference to the visit paid by an official early yesterday morning to the Maze so as to make the offer clear to the prisoners.

This new turn of events is reassuring for two reasons. Good relations between London and Dublin are to be valued for their own sake. The hunger strike has been a serious impediment, and may still be damaging in the future because of the need for Irish ministers to make concessions to sections of their own public opinion from time to time. But Dr Fitzgerald has acted with discretion to minimise any damage.

The second ground for reassurance is that Dr Fitzgerald's remarks might help to steady the nerves of those in Britain who might otherwise have been tempted to appease the hunger strikers. There can be no doubt that the strike has proved a very considerable propaganda benefit to the IRA. Few events are likely to have a more dramatic effect on international opinion than young men deliberately sacrificing their lives for their

cause. Any reasonable steps that could be taken to bring the strike to an end would be abundantly justified. But the British Government would be most unwise to get itself into the position of being pushed from one concession to another in the hope of meeting their demands.

The British authorities have rightly decided not to grant the basic demand of the strikers for political status, and the impression has been created that the strikers have hardened their position whenever any compromise short of that demand has been in prospect. For the British Government to negotiate directly with the strikers, as they are now asking, would therefore give the IRA another propaganda victory without any grounds for believing that the strike could then be ended except by conceding the basic point. To make an issue of the IRA's interest in giving them great propaganda; and if it is bought off on their terms, it will increase their standing at home and abroad. It would be futile for the British Government to stumble out of one trap straight into the other.

## How a community polices itself

From the Chief Constable of Warwickshire  
Sir, I read with interest your informative article published on July 15, 1981, in *The Times* by Mr Peter Evans, which includes the observation that communities in this country have been relied upon since Saxon times to help police themselves, and it is this tradition which has broken down.

I am happy to report that this comment does not apply to the county of Warwickshire (nor indeed to many other police areas) where my team of professional police officers enjoy the support of a slender but enthusiastic group of carefully chosen volunteers who give a few hours of their week to the cause of supporting law and order. I refer, of course, to the Special Constabulary. "Specials" can never be a substitute for the regular officer, whose professional training is both lengthy and sophisticated, but they do provide an emergency reserve capable of giving very real background support in times of crisis.

By way of bonus to the community there is the fact that as part of their training Specials patrol with regular officers, which gives strength to our all too thin blue line engaged in community policing. Additionally, as men and women chosen from a wide spectrum of occupations and backgrounds, they provide a link for better understanding between the regular police and the community they serve.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER BIRCH,  
Chief Constable of the Warwickshire Constabulary, PO Box No 4, Leek, Wootton, Warwick, CV35 9JN.

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge (Conservative)  
Sir, The sympathies of all good citizens must go out to the police at the present time. They have been doing a magnificent job during the recent riots, which were on a scale and of a character previously unknown in England. They also had to cope without proper equipment, which the Home Secretary has promised to put right.

Much consideration is being given to any further steps which can be taken to improve police morale and efficiency. I have one suggestion to make: let the police introduce an officer class into their ranks, such as there was under Lord Trenchard, with a college to recruit and train officers specifically.

Although the benefits of this step will take some time to give results I believe it would have a tremendous effect on the whole police force. Quite apart from civil disturbances, the growth of violent crime, burglary, drug peddling, etc., is now on such a scale that the police must be led by highly trained officers of high educational background to enable them to bear full comparison with officers in HM Forces.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN STOKES,  
House of Commons, July 20.

From Mr Terence Lewis  
Sir, The police force are taking a fair amount of criticism at present, mainly directed at their community relations. Working in a very busy "front-line" hospital we see the force from a different viewpoint. They provide protection for our portering, nursing and medical staff, often under very difficult circumstances, but there is one specific way in which their immediate cooperation saves lives: they give blood.

Very occasionally, after a particularly difficult heart operation, a patient will not stop bleeding. Freshly taken blood transfused into these patients usually has a dramatic effect. This has been the case on two occasions in the last six months. By chance the first was on the day of the first riot, the second during the rather more generalized London disturbances, both in the middle of the night. Prompt donation of fresh blood by a large number of police officers, already under considerable stress, has undoubtedly saved lives.

The staff of this unit are very grateful for this entirely voluntary aspect of their community relations, as are the patients.

Yours faithfully,  
TERENCE LEWIS,  
Department of Cardio-Vascular and Thoracic Surgery, Westminster Hospital, Whitechapel, E1, July 17.

## Blind eye to murder

From Sir Edward Playfair  
Sir, Reading Tom Bower's interesting article (July 13-17) and comparing Germany as it is today with what it was at the end of the war, I am struck by how right we were to prefer reconstruction to retribution when the choice, as so often, had to be made.

The late Sir Arthur Street, who was my Permanent Secretary in the Control Office for Germany and Austria, had a very clear sight of the future. He was one of the RAF officers who were shot after the attempted escape from Stalag Luft III. His reaction was to volunteer for the Control Office post, in order to devote himself to reconciliation, as the best means of preventing the recurrence of such a tragedy. He must look down from heaven with some satisfaction at the results of his work.

Yours faithfully,  
J. W. PLAYFAIR,  
12 The Vale, Chelsea, SW3, July 18.

## New attitudes to manning levels

From Mr G. H. B. Cattel  
Sir, Last week (July 14) you reported the CBI's proposals concerning manpower reductions in the public service. You also reported Sir Leo Pliatzky's views (July 15), which were to the effect that the CBI's aspirations were unrealistic and unachievable. It is important to note that a free and politically stable country that people should be persuaded that the CBI's proposals are practicable. We need desperately to find new money for investment in modern public services and for the refurbishment of our dilapidated and depressed urban areas. We cannot do that if we preserve the gross overmanning which exists in the public sector. Over the last 20 years technology has advanced at a rate which causes older people to catch their breath in astonishment. The effect of this advance has been to make it possible to reduce, significantly, the number of people required for manual and office work. At the same 20 year period the number of people employed in local authorities has risen by 80 per cent and in central government and public corporations, excluding nationalized industries, by over 45 per cent.

Almost all companies which are still trading in the private sector have been forced to reduce their payrolls by amounts which would have been considered inconceivable two years ago. My own company has reduced its labour force by 25 per cent in 18 months. Yet we are still trading at the same level of turnover, and although still feeling the effects of the recession, we are much more efficient and poised to take advantage of the upturn when it comes. Never again will we return to the numbers of the 1960s. About 10 per cent of organized labour and our own complacency dictated in times now passed.

I know from my own experience as Director of Manpower and Productivity Services at the Department of Employment that the CBI is not preaching nonsense. A 10 per cent manpower reduction in our public services is easily obtainable, given the necessary management ability and will.

A further, but temporary, increase in the numbers unemployed should not deter us. By releasing large numbers of under-employed people in the public service we can also release vast funds for the re-employment of people in new enterprises, both public and private.

The preservation of unnecessary jobs prolongs the unemployment of those who could and would work in new ventures.

## Failure of monetarism?

From Lord Harris of High Cross  
Sir, I agree with Lord Vaisey (July 20) that David Blake (article, July 13) is in too much of a hurry to bury "monetarism". In his zeal to prove the failure of the British "experiment", your Economics Editor tries to enlist such leading practitioners of monetary policy as Germany and Switzerland among its opponents.

His reasoning is that they permit short-term increases above their monetary targets. Yet a few paragraphs later he taunts British policy with permitting excessive money growth to the point of raising doubts that "monetarism has not even been tried".

Likewise, in his search for hostile witnesses, Mr Blake summons the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements for the prosecution. Yet, in his acknowledgements, none of these central bankers in practice scorns monetary policy. Their criticism is that too much is being asked, or expected, of the necessary policy of controlling the money supply. All monetarists I know would agree.

## Irony in Ottawa

From Professor H. W. Singer and Professor A. R. Jolly  
Sir, Your Washington Correspondent, Nicholas Ashford (July 16), pointed out that at the Ottawa summit of the Western countries President Reagan would be saying to the other leaders: "Trust us to put our own house in order and this will help you to put your own houses in order". He also reported the scepticism of the European countries to this approach.

Do you realise that this is precisely what the industrialists argue in relation to Third World countries, and none more so than the UK? We say, in

effect: "We must first put our own house in order; then we can resume our growth and help you put your own house in order."

If we Europeans are sceptical about the Americans putting their own domestic order first, can we not understand the developing countries being sceptical about our approach to their problems? Is there not a lesson here from the Ottawa meeting for the coming Mexican summit with the Third World countries in October?

Yours faithfully,  
H. W. SINGER,  
RICHARD JOLLY,  
The Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, Sussex.

From Mr Gordon James  
Sir, We have noted with considerable anxiety the intention to relax the statutory requirement that companies employing 20 or more staff should employ three per cent disabled persons.

Whilst it is a common fact that a percentage of companies do not comply with the statutory requirement, it is our experience that most reputable companies make some effort to offer a contribution to society by employing as many disabled people as they can in a variety of jobs.

We in Arthritis Care are particularly concerned at what can only be considered a retrograde step, particularly when our prime concern is to assist arthritic sufferers to remain useful members of the community.

None of the statements supporting the intention to abolish the statute gives any valid reason for eliminating it, and at the present time, when there are many other massive drains on the economy, I consider that every effort should be made to continue faithfully to employ people who are not only anxious to make their contribution, but would otherwise be yet another, unwilling, liability on the nation.

I trust therefore no retrograde action will be taken in this matter, without full discussion, not only with industry but with the welfare bodies, such as ourselves, who are working under ever-increasing financial strains to help a very considerable number of disabled people to continue to earn an honest living.

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON JAMES, Chairman, Arthritis Care, 6 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1.

From Mr Michael Norman  
Sir, It is gratifying to see one's name in print in *The Times* as a paper of record for the first time (University of Kent results, July 18). It is surely going to be decades before one has another chance of such prominence — if ever — as one swims in a sea of three million unemployed.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL NORMAN,  
The Coach House, Hammerwood Park, East Grinstead, Sussex.

The truth is we are not the narrow, simple test of Mr Blake's imagination. We would certainly argue that a continuing policy of monetary restraint is essential to bring down inflation. But apart from reducing distortions and uncertainties about the course of future prices, monetary policy alone does not solve the problems of the real economy. There remains the need to tackle the multiple sources of inefficiency that raise costs and reduce employment. This points to more radical reform in nationalized industry and welfare, trade unions, central and local bureaucracy, and many aspects of planning and regulation.

Now your Economics Editor has come round to see that "monetarism is not enough", might he launch a discussion on the desirable supporting policy of removing obstacles to growth in real output? The more we can reduce unit costs (including rates and taxes), the further will given money supply go in buying more goods and employing more labour.

Yours faithfully,  
RALPH HARRIS,  
House of Lords, July 20.

effect: "We must first put our own house in order; then we can resume our growth and help you put your own house in order." If we Europeans are sceptical about the Americans putting their own domestic order first, can we not understand the developing countries being sceptical about our approach to their problems? Is there not a lesson here from the Ottawa meeting for the coming Mexican summit with the Third World countries in October?

Yours faithfully,  
H. W. SINGER,  
RICHARD JOLLY,  
The Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, Sussex.

report as a whole, which contained more such suggestions, is based on an Arts Council press release. This is not the case.

The Arts Council has written to the 250 clients to which it makes an annual revenue grant requesting their estimates for the year 1982/83 in the event of a cash standstill, a contingency which the council believes to be the "worst case". This letter has been released to the press.

Mr Hill argues that even to consider sacrificing literature shows the Arts Council "is woefully out of touch". After reading your report the Chairman of the Royal Opera House and many others could have written equally forcefully in defence of their corner in the arts scene. The truth is that the Arts Council is already woefully short of the cash needed to sustain the arts and seems likely to be even more so next year. That is why we have to think about "unthinkable" possibilities. If we did not, we should justly incur the charge of being woefully out of touch with financial realities.

Yours faithfully,  
ROY SHAW,  
Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, W1, July 20.

## Placing the cuts in university grants

From Sir Andrew Huxley, PRS  
Sir, The general letter from the chairman of the University Grants Committee to vice-chancellors and principals (report, July 2) referred to advice received from among others, the Royal Society. I believe it appropriate now to say publicly that that advice was in favour of selectivity in the distribution of the funds being made available by government.

I and my colleagues on the Council of the Royal Society, therefore, applaud the endeavour of the UGC to support excellence and to foster important growing points. The need for greater selectivity of support within the university system has been apparent for some time, and the present crisis provides an opportunity for such selectivity.

However, in the implementation of the cuts there are risks of serious damage to several vital parts of the system and the greatest possible care and vigilance will be needed to avoid, or at least minimize, this damage. For instance, the recruitment of able young staff may dry up almost completely and this would be disastrous for research and education; special efforts will be needed to ensure a steady intake of very able young people.

The Council of the Royal Society will be monitoring the changes now taking place in the university system with special reference to the wellbeing of science, including applied science and technology, their teaching and their impact in industry. These studies will be conducted in consultation with the UGC and the vice-chancellors, and the society will be in close touch with the research councils and with other sponsors of research, including industry, which provide an essential third element in the support of university research.

We shall welcome specific information about individual groups engaged in high quality scientific or technological research which become seriously threatened by the cuts.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW HUXLEY, President, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1, July 20.

## Practical moderation

From Mr George Mikes  
Sir, Nearly all the newspapers and many politicians (some with avuncular benevolence, others with irony tinged with envy) have remarked that all's very well but the time has come now when the SDP must publish its detailed programme and bring out a manifesto.

They are quite wrong. Millions of voters, I am sure, would be perfectly content to put our affairs into the hands of honourable, moderate and experienced men (and women), expecting them to carry on in a sensible and pragmatic manner on a day-to-day or rather month-to-month basis.

It is natural that this should be so. Manifestos are the curse of both parties. The Government is more dogmatic and doctrinaire than old-fashioned Marxists because it has to stick to its programme. In the Labour Party one of the main struggles is about who should write the manifesto which according to the left, once written must become a sacred scroll.

I am sure the Social Democrats are on safe ground as long as they refrain from publishing a manifesto. What the electorate wants is a decent and honest non-programme. Besides, everybody knows that the only election promise not broken is the one never given.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
GEORGE MIKES,  
1b Dorncliffe Road, SW6, July 18.

## VAT on building repairs

From Mr Leslie K. Watson  
Sir, Mr Richard Hayes's letter (July 14) asking for repairs to churches to be exempt from value-added tax prompts me to put the case for buildings which are "listed" on account of their architectural or historic interest. An owner need not be informed or consulted before his building is listed; but he is suddenly saddled with restrictions which will probably reduce its market value. He is expected to keep it in good repair, not to alter the fabric or its use, and not to demolish it without permission, which is frequently not given.

This heavy burden, which does not apply to owners of less important buildings, was imposed by Act of Parliament nearly 20 years ago in an effort to force owners of listed buildings to maintain them for the benefit of the general public but with no help from the state. This blatant disregard of natural justice could be alleviated if owners of listed buildings were excused from paying value-added tax on maintenance.

Yours faithfully,  
LESLIE K. WATSON,  
Silver Birch, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, July 16.

## Spanish leave

From Mr M. S. Crowe  
Sir, Perhaps it might have been more tactful to arrange for the Prince of Wales and his bride to join Britannia at Cadix, with a little fishing off the adjoining cape to follow.

Yours faithfully,  
M. S. CROWE,  
Sunnyside, Franksfield, Peaslake, Guildford, July 22.







Cricket

# Spinners put Sussex firmly in command over familiar rivals

By Alan Ross  
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire, with four wickets in hand, need 27 to beat Sussex in their fifth consecutive day's play against Warwickshire, followed by making 60 minutes yesterday. Winning the toss and batting first on a pitch of comparative pace they batted contentedly down the order to reach 274 for eight.

Whereas Warwickshire used seam bowlers throughout Sussex had their two spinners in at 10.0 time. Waller, who moved from Amis, Humpage and Lloyd, and with Barclay dropping on a length, took Warwickshire's first wicket in just before 11.0. Waller, who was 102 for five after 36 overs and it seems only a miracle can save them today.

Barclay and Mendenhall took off their usual good start, making 79 together under high grey clouds before Mendenhall was caught at cover. Barclay was caught at the wicket shortly afterwards. Ian Greig now shared in three successive partnerships of 51, with Parker, 50 with Imran Khan, and 36 with Colin Wallis.

Greig, who has come on by leaps and bounds as an all-rounder this season, suffered a slight setback in his innings, with a series of stinging hits past extra cover, rather eclipsed him.

Parker, on this occasion scoring mainly off the back foot, was let before to Rouse at 143, but Greig raced to his 50 in only 34 minutes. Imran announced himself with two handsome cover drives and was then caught in front of the pavilion off an immense skier.

With Wells as partner, Greig thrashed each bowler in turn. Wallis included, before giving Kallabharan another 50 minutes, catch by the long-on boundary. Wells and Gould with several exciting strokes helped Sussex keep it going to the last over against some rather lacklustre bowling and fielding.

Amis, whose defensive up-

# Cook brings Botham back down to earth

By Marcus Williams  
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire's Somerset by seven wickets.

Northamptonshire topped the favourites in this NatWest Trophy match with a convincing victory. After winning the toss and putting Somerset in, Somerset's batting was shattered by a pitch which was not a patch on the one at Northampton. Northamptonshire batted, bowled and fielded far better. They never really lost their grip after taking the first two wickets for five runs at the close of the day.

Cook, named man of the match by Brian Close for his batting and his captaincy, and Larking carried Northamptonshire more than halfway to their target with an opening stand of 111 in 34.1 overs. Williams, Lamb and Willey, with a late assault, brought them home with nearly seven overs to spare.

Cook's decision to put Somerset in was soon rewarded. In his first 13 balls, Sarfraz removed Rose, caught low down round the corner, to the delight of the home supporters. Popplewell, who was Somerset's last batsman, was caught by the batsman's partner, Yardey's honesty that the ball had carried a little way beyond the stumps. Popplewell never found scoring easy, they prevented further collapse with a stand of 54 in 22 overs before Denning, who was caught by the offspinner, Williams, who was the promising 19-year-old Mallett. England's Denning, who was the brake, this brought in Botham to a marvellous reception.

Rebeck fell trying to sweep. Botham found a like-minded partner in Popplewell, who prospered for the first time and 53 were added in 14 overs. Botham scored 100 in 100 minutes, but a single over long-off, but the bowler, Williams, had his revenge when Mallett ran in 25 yards to keep him from another stumping hit.

Popplewell reached an excellent 50, made in 25 overs, before being trapped by one that kept low and through Garner's hands. Botham, who was caught by the offspinner, Williams, who was the promising 19-year-old Mallett. England's Denning, who was the brake, this brought in Botham to a marvellous reception.

# Hampshire atone in a match of low scores

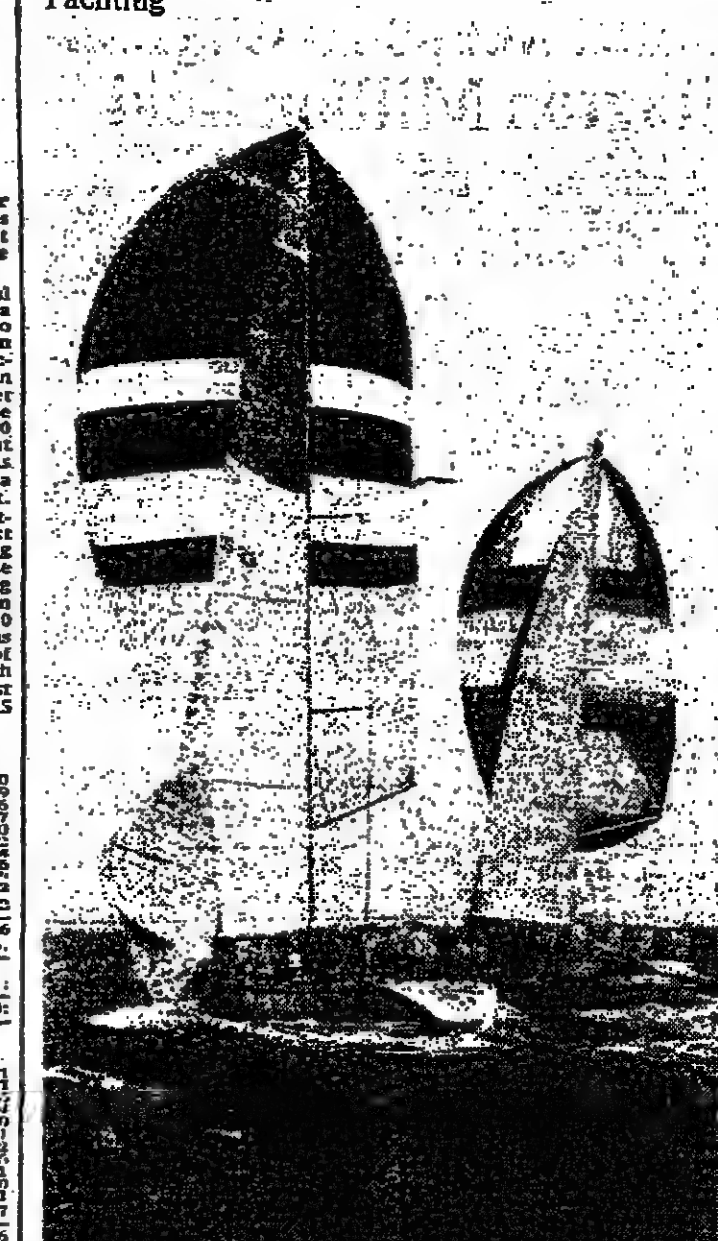
By Richard Smeeton  
CARDIFF: Hampshire beat Glamorgan by 100 runs.

Hampshire reached the last eight of the Nat West Trophy yesterday when they decisively won a game of low scores with 4.1 overs to spare. Neither side batted particularly well but Hampshire's batting was more successful than Glamorgan's. Hampshire's batting was more successful than Glamorgan's. Hampshire's batting was more successful than Glamorgan's.

Large Hampshire total, after they were put in, never seemed likely once Greenidge had failed. It was easy to suppose that the wicket was still there from the physical and mental battering they had taken from the Glamorgan attack. Some of these were tangible: Pocock, with a broken bone in his hand, was the only batsman but Nicholas played with a chipped finger and Jesty had a badly bruised hand.

Although Denning, who was the promising 19-year-old Mallett. England's Denning, who was the brake, this brought in Botham to a marvellous reception.

Yachting



Kilroy was here, there and everywhere: his Kialoa (left) dominated the race despite a technical hitch.

# Overworked face no overtime ban

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

Players who represent Britain - or used to or will do - are among more than 100 competitors who will spend the working week of long hours in group one of the inter-county championships at Eastbourne.

As every pair plays three doubles matches a day, for five days, this is never a week for the ailing or overworked. And two days have been made the programme as condensed that, the way things are going, the traditional injunction that 'play shall be continuous' must acquire a strenuous shift of emphasis.

Play began four hours late on Tuesday but the programme of 34 matches was eventually completed except for one deciding set. Yesterday play began six hours late and was called off less than half an hour later. Some players may have to play nine doubles matches in two days.

The event could be extended to Saturday but the extra night would cost every team about £20. Even that might be cheaper than long-distance journeys to complete outstanding matches later in the season.

This is the ninth time the competition has been sponsored by the Prudential Assurance Company, the 75th year of the championships, and the 50th 'county' year. It is a contest which has been going since 1902, and a special year and perhaps it still could be. Certainly, the seeds of an exciting climax in two contests scheduled for the last day: Kent v Yorkshire in the women's event and Essex v Middlesex in the men's. These four are the only unbeaten teams after two of the five rounds. The women's title is not up to Kent since 1902, nor to Yorkshire since 1957.

Eastbourne is making a little tennis history this year, anyway. The men's and women's events are the only ones to have been played in the town since 1957, marked by nothing more than the introduction of the tie-break. Moreover, in the men's event, these four are the only unbeaten teams after two of the five rounds. The women's title is not up to Kent since 1902, nor to Yorkshire since 1957.

# East may find some comfort in the west today

By Alan Gibson  
BRISTOL: Essex have scored 179 for nine against Gloucestershire in 22 overs.

There was no play until a quarter to four. There were times when it seemed as if the rain would be a play at all, but the severe weather, but in the afternoon, a wind came to break the clouds blowing over, and there was even some sunshine.

There was quite a large crowd, given the weather, and they were patient, but for a time they had no news to cheer them, except that Broad and Baines had been awarded deserved Gloucestershire caps. Both sides were without their captains, Gravesend deputising for Procter, East for Fletcher.

Essex won the toss and decided to bat. No doubt thinking that the wet ball and the slippery outfield would compensate for any ineffectiveness in the pitch; and also on the principle that it is as well to gather rosebuds while we may, a tradition for years in this athletic Essex side.

They made a good start, though Hardie was bowled by Whitney in the sixth over, a rather casual stroke. But Gooch played impressively and not only survived but down, although they both played and missed a few times, the 50 came up in the 12th over, after which Baines and Gooch replaced Whitney and Surridge.

Before long, things began to go wrong for Essex. Gooch was bowled, cutting at Chid's, and Gooch played impressively and not only survived but down, although they both played and missed a few times, the 50 came up in the 12th over, after which Baines and Gooch replaced Whitney and Surridge.

# Partnership of Kirsten and Hill could be crucial

By David Green  
WORCESTER: Derbyshire, with six wickets in hand need 80 runs to beat Worcestershire.

Bad light followed by steady rain halted play at 1.30. The partnership of Kirsten and Hill could be crucial.

Derbyshire, with six wickets in hand need 80 runs to beat Worcestershire. Bad light followed by steady rain halted play at 1.30. The partnership of Kirsten and Hill could be crucial.

# Kilroy has two Seahorse titles within his grasp

By John Nicholls

Kilroy has two Seahorse titles within his grasp. The introduction of the spinnaker, Gifford and Patel, checked his progress and he departed in similar fashion to the previous day's race. The introduction of the spinnaker, Gifford and Patel, checked his progress and he departed in similar fashion to the previous day's race.

# Kent in a struggle for runs

By Peter Marson  
CANTERBURY: Nottinghamshire, with all wickets standing, are 133 runs behind Kent.

The excellence of Nottinghamshire's bowling has been all else on the St. Lawrence Ground, yesterday, when Kent, having been invited to bat, were bowled out for fewer runs than they were out for. Steady rain during the morning meant that two hours and 50 minutes had been lost when a start was made at 2.0.

Overcast, the sun shone brilliantly and it rained by turns, with light moving in to rob us of another 10 minutes in the quarter past six. By now, Kent were 140 for seven from 50 overs, in serious trouble and struggling to build a total of reasonable proportions. Their problems had begun with Nottinghamshire's initial assault, wherein Rice's bowling had been named for the important wickets of Woolmer and Tavaré.

Rice displayed a shrewdness and skill in the deployment of his bowlers, and that fact was underlined when he returned to the frontline with Kent having made a partial recovery at 71 for two

# Yorkshire v Sri Lankans

AT SWEETFIELD

Yorkshire's first innings: 318 (48.4 overs). Sri Lanka's first innings: 137 (29.5 overs).

# Full status for Sri Lankans

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

At Lord's yesterday, Sri Lanka's full status for the 1981-82 season was confirmed. At Lord's yesterday, Sri Lanka's full status for the 1981-82 season was confirmed.

# When 'if only' stories were talk of the day

By A Special Correspondent

In a force five breeze gusting to six, Jeremy Pudney and Nick Burgin in Windclipper yesterday made the most exciting race of the season. In a force five breeze gusting to six, Jeremy Pudney and Nick Burgin in Windclipper yesterday made the most exciting race of the season.

# France singing in the rain

By Levine Mair

France was suspended for over three hours on the first of the qualifying days for the European women's championship. France was suspended for over three hours on the first of the qualifying days for the European women's championship.

# Evans bundled out first round

British amateur golf champion, who makes his first appearance for Great Britain in the Walker Cup match against America in California next month, was bundled out of the Welsh amateur championship at Royal Porthcawl yesterday.

# Floyd is the player to beat

From Mitchell Parris  
Wassenaar, July 22

Raymond Floyd, of America, and Mark James, of South Africa, were the players to beat in the £4,000 Dutch Open, sponsored by KLM, which starts on the 6,687-yard, The Hague course, tomorrow.

# Race does not live up to its name

By A Special Correspondent

A former 505 world champion John Lowery, crewed by Jonathan Burgess, won a difficult and frustrating Race of the Year yesterday at the 505 national championship cup by the Royal Yacht Club. A former 505 world champion John Lowery, crewed by Jonathan Burgess, won a difficult and frustrating Race of the Year yesterday at the 505 national championship cup by the Royal Yacht Club.

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## Rugby Union

# Controversy through the looking glass

From David Elias  
Gisborne, July 22  
Poverty Bay 6 South Africa 72

The Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand has opened with a controversy on the field as well as the political row. The South Africans have developed a new lineout technique which could have been borrowed from Australian Rules football. In practice it was clear that the second row forward Hennie Bokser was being assigned into the air like a ballerina and so in the first lineout of the series

The Springboks did not bother again but to even the score the Poverty Bay pack tried the same thing, having quickly mastered the technique in practice this week after watching the Springboks in training through binoculars from the first floor window of a nearby rugby clubhouse. They, too, were penalised.

Meanwhile, the South Africans scored a decisive 18-point victory, by two goals and three tries against two penalties, over Poverty Bay, although the result does not do justice to the New Zealanders. In the heavy conditions, Poverty Bay played like a bunch of mud-

larks who looked most dangerous when they let the conditions work for them: The South Africans, fielding far from their strongest side, took a long time to settle down and never came to terms with the mud. Their opponents went into the racks at full steam and caught the Springboks off guard.

Poverty Bay allowed the sticky ball to run loose where possible and chase it down in the often fulfilled hope that the Springboks would mishandle. They gained

good possession from both the loose and the set pieces and for long periods, particularly during

The Springboks succeeded because of their superior finishing once they had gained the right possession.

On the first fair, the last wife, Darins Rucha, was caught on the edge of a maul, from which the ball was spun through the back-line to Krantz. He skirted round the cover, chipped over the head of the full back, Muir, gathered again on the bounce and dived over the line.

Krantz added two tries in the second half, and Visser and Tobias also went over the Poverty Bay line. In the absence of Naas Botha,

Toulouse, July 22.—France's Rugby Union captain, Jean-Pierre Rives, is to have an operation on the dislocated shoulder

**Rugby League TV deal**  
The Rugby League yesterday announced a new one-year agreement with Independent Television for the screening of league matches on Monday nights. Last year nine matches were shown on Yorkshire and Granada Television.

This season there will be no League matches shown on the two channels and Border Television. The BBC will continue to show the John Player Trophy and Challenge Cup matches and they

---

## Athletics

### Two to catch

## selectors' eye

David Moorcroft and David Jenkins plan to present Britain's athletics selectors with a Europa Cup problem at Crystal Palace tomorrow. Moorcroft, who has been recovering from an injury to both his calves, recently recorded the third fastest time for the 5,000 metres in the world this year, but still thinks that Barry Smith will be chosen for the Europa Cup final in Zagreb.

form after injury and is hoping the selectors will pick him for both the 400 metres and 4 x 400 metres relay. "The present 400 metres contingent is not strong," he said. "I've got the will to win and would like to run the individual 400 metres."

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### Rifle shooting

## Six in tie in Queen's Prize

The six were: Vicki Boa of

Toronto, Sandra Hind of the Old Nottinghamians Rifle Club, A. A. Jobling (Old Epsomians), D. B. Lumby (Manchester), B. J. Le Cheminant (Jersey), and Sergeant J. E. White (RAF).

Last year's winner, Alvin Marion, shooting in the worst of the rain at 600 yards, missed the target twice to finish with 95.

**INTER-SERVICE LONG RANGE:** 1. RAF 567; 2. Canadian Caccia, Sub; 3. Territorial Army 300.

**POLICE PISTOL TEAM CUP:** 1. Northumbria 8, 1,025; 2. Northumbria A, 1,035; 3. West Mercia 1,019.

**STOCK EXCHANGE AGGREGATE CHALLENGE:** 1. J. Pollington (Uppingham School); 140; 2. S. J. & White (RAF); 129; 3. A. Cuslow

1. **BELGIUM CHALLENGE CUP:** 1. Barclay's Bank AG, 577; 2. Montjuïc RC, 574; 3. Central Bankers RC, 572.

## Cycling

**SCOTTISH HEALTH RACE 15.7 P**  
 starting. 53 miles; Second stage: 1.  
 M Bell (GB), 2hr 57 min 7sec; 2.  
 M Jurca (Czechoslovakia), same time;  
 3. A Nostaldmov (Czechoslovakia), same  
 time; 4. P Moss (Netherlands),  
 2hr 57:58.5; 5. P Moss (Netherlands),  
 same time; 6. P Dennis (England),  
 same time; Team positions: 1. Czechoslovakia, 2hr 57min 12sec; 2. Russia,  
 2hr 58:54.1; 3. Great Britain,  
 2hr 58:59. Overall: 1. Nostaldmov.

7:49:22; 2. Jurco, 7:50:15; 3. J. Skoda  
[Czechoslovakia], 7:50:16; 4. J. Dostal  
7:50:50; 5. Bell, 7:50:47; 6. P. Dostal  
England, 7:58:11. Overall team: 1.  
Czechoslovakia, 23:49:21; 2. Nether-  
lands, 23:57:10; 3. Great Britain,  
24:00:38.

14-00000



Tighter rules  
for unit  
trusts? Page 21

# Business News

THE TIMES July 23, 1981

Little comfort  
for Third  
World, page 21

## MPs press for action to end 'black economy'

By Melvyn Westlake

MPs are pressing the Inland Revenue to take tougher action to suppress the "black economy" - business activity that eludes the taxman, whether through moonlighting, casual working or other undeclared employment.

With such activity estimated by the Revenue to account for about 7.5 per cent of the nation's output of goods and services, costing £4,000m in lost tax, the MPs say, in a report published yesterday, that "there is a real danger of tax evasion coming to be regarded as socially and morally acceptable."

The consequences could spread beyond the limits of the "black economy" and they consider it important that the Inland Revenue should be seen to be making strenuous efforts to contain and reduce such activity.

The report comes from the Committee of Public Accounts, Parliament's watchdog, which is chaired by Mr Joel Barnett, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury in the last Labour Government.

Experts disagree about the size of the "black economy". Some believe that the figure of 7.5 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product is an exaggeration while others put it much higher than the Inland Revenue's estimate.

The PAC is worried that in trying to achieve predetermined targets for manpower levels the department might miss opportunities to increase the level of revenue that it collects. The committee believes that with a "black economy" running at around £4,000m there are areas where the deployment of additional resources would be likely to produce direct returns many times greater than the extra staff costs involved.

Of perhaps even greater consequence, the committee argues, is the likely effect on standards of compliance generally.

Tenth Report from the Committee of Public Accounts, (HMSO, £3.90).

## CALL FOR BRITAIN TO JOIN EMS

It is high time Britain joined the European Monetary System (EMS), M Francois-Xavier Ortoli, vice president of the European Commission, said today when introducing the Commission's medium term economic policy programme for 1981-1985, which he had written as the Commissioner for Economic Affairs.

There were, he said, obvious obstacles to Britain joining the EMS, but these could be overcome and the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages. With sterling inside the "super-sack" it would help Europe to reach its goals and strengthen its institutions.

Negotiations should also be resumed with Greece on joining the EMS, although he felt that as a new member it had a number of adjustments to make before this might be possible.

Next year the Commission would be proposing it was time He wanted to see member states adopt a policy whereby all school leavers either had a job, a training programme or a sandwich course offered to them.

## Break the pensions fettters, Jenkin urges

By Baron Phillips

Job mobility in Britain is being seriously hampered by pension schemes which penalize employees who change companies frequently, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday. He urged employers to break the "pensions fetters" and allow employees greater mobility without their losing tens of thousands of pounds. Mr Jenkin gave a warning that if pension schemes do not quickly remedy the situation, the Government will be forced to legislate.

Speaking at a London conference on Protecting the Pensions of Job Changers, Mr Jenkin said: "Pension schemes, as at present conceived and run, put a huge premium on the man who makes his whole career in one firm. Conversely, they put a huge penalty on the man who decides, or is forced, to change jobs several times in his lifetime."

Calculations of the contributions needed for pensions are based on the assumption that only a limited number of people will qualify for a full pension, Mr Jenkin said. "The so-called early leaver pays for the man who stays on. He is not prepared to do so for much longer."

One of the most effective



Jenkin: effective way of freeing labour market

way of freeing the labour market is for employers to give better protection to early leavers, especially for middle and senior staff, the Secretary of State claimed. This would make a contribution to economic regeneration at a fraction of the cost of some of the more extravagant ideas presently in vogue.

He pointed out that some industries are already providing a measure of such protection. The Plumbing and Mechanical Services Industry Pension

Scheme, with 2,000 member companies, ensures substantial protection for people who move from one company in the scheme to another. The Motor Agents' Association runs a scheme in which employees' pensions are unaffected by the number of jobs they have held and pensions are based on final salary at retirement.

Some employees who leave companies before retirement are having to resort to an annuity contract taken out with an insurance group to protect their long-term benefits, Mr Jenkin said.

"It is a sombre thought for the pension fund movement that, even though it is customary for the employer to contribute twice as much as the employee, people are now believing that they could do better, over a lifetime, making their own provisions."

The Government is proposing to legislate against companies to temporarily giving up their contracting-out status to gain financial advantage at the expense of the National Insurance Fund, Mr Jenkin told the conference. New legislation would cancel contracting-out certificates where it is clear the provisions of the regulations have been exploited.



Many strands make light work of carrying thousands of telephone conversations

Making light work of phone calls

The optical fibre cable that technician Jan Harrison is carrying can do the same job as the heavy drum of standard telephone cable behind her. A trial system of the multistrand optical fibre cable, which carries telephone calls by laser light, is operating between British Telecom's research centre at Martlesham, Suffolk, and the exchange at Ipswich. For details of the fibre optics network, see page 20.

## Government sells its British Sugar stake

By Michael Prest

The Government yesterday sold its 24 per cent holding in British Sugar Corporation for £44m to about 150 City institutions.

S & W Berisford, the commodity trader whose £20m bid for British Sugar lapsed at the beginning of this month, added another 2 per cent to its stake, which now totals 40 per cent.

The investment institutions bought the shares in fairly small lots at 305p each. The price on Monday evening had been 318p, and it rose to 326p, by the close of business.

Mr John Beckett, chief executive of British Sugar, said he was delighted by the sale of the Government stake, which had been depressing the company's share price. He said he had been pressing the Government to sell since its election.

His view was shared by Mr Gordon Percival, a director of Berisford, who said the sale ensured a fairer distribution of shares and removed an oddity from the market.

The placing was arranged by Lagardere, the merchant bank advising the Government, and

## Private funding proposal on steel rationalization

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Use of institutional funds to achieve a rationalization of Britain's special steels industry is expected to be among proposals in a report to be published today.

The report is based on an investigation, undertaken by Professor Sir Frederick Warner, with the support of the Bank of England, into prospects for the special steels industry, concentrated principally in the Sheffield area.

Its publication follows a meeting yesterday between Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, over British Steel's progress toward its target of breaking even in 1982-83. Mr MacGregor later met members of the TUC Steel Committee.

Mr MacGregor emphasized the need for further extensive cost cutting throughout the corporation and said there could be no guarantee that there would not be further plant closures. The alternative, he emphasized, was a clear recognition of the problems and operation in reducing the still heavy losses being sustained as a result of low European steel prices.

British Steel has delayed its review of the corporate plan approved by the Government earlier this year because of uncertainty over the effectiveness of the latest measures introduced to stabilize the European steel market and boost prices.

Mr MacGregor, who told the steel union leaders that the corporation needed to make further cost cutting moves and manpower reductions, will prepare further plans and submit them to the energy secretary in September.

Mr MacGregor is known to be concerned about the failure of the Ravenscroft plant in Scotland to reach performance targets. Technical problems at the Redcar coke ovens and blast furnace at the corporation's Teesside works have made the targets difficult.

Although the Government is not involved in the special steels study, the Department of Industry has applauded the initiative toward reorganizing the industry.

The Warner study covered companies producing high-speed steel and stainless steels, which are widely used in the automotive, machine tools and aerospace industries. Such companies as Firth



Sir Frederick: Seeking to solve problem of overcapacity

Brown, Neesend, Aurora Steels and Sanderson Kayser also have been concerned about the increase in imports from Scandinavia, Austria, West Germany and elsewhere.

The special steels companies employ between 2,000 and 3,000 workers. Their products range from stainless steel bars costing about £300 a tonne to alloy steels costing about £7,000 a tonne.

The Warner inquiry was launched in May after months of discussion between the Bank and steel companies. Sir Frederick's report is expected to concentrate on private-sector solutions to the problem of overcapacity rather than looking for Government funding of a reorganization.

## Coal board may cut 400 jobs in Wales

The National Coal Board yesterday announced a cut of up to 400 jobs in South Wales over the next two years.

Mr Philip Weekes, NCB area director, explained the board's cost-saving programme to management and clerical trade unions. He said the board wanted to achieve the reduction with early retirements, voluntary redundancies and natural wastage.

Heavy financial losses have been made in the South Wales coalfield. Full details will be given next week in the NCB annual report, but the board already has indicated that the losses were in excess of £60m during the last financial year.

The reduction in jobs could be less than the "optimum figure" of 400.

## BP joins in attack on North Sea policy

By Rupert Morris

BP and the British oil exploration companies joined forces yesterday in a strong attack on the Government's North Sea depletion policy.

They said that it was inconsistent, unclear and counterproductive. High taxes on North Sea operators, which amounted to a depletion policy, undermined confidence and delayed exploration and investment decisions, the companies told the Commons Select Committee on Energy.

"There is no question that the fiscal regime has had a profound effect on production," Mr Roger Bexon, BP managing director, said. "How can we make investment decisions when we don't know what Government fiscal policy is going to be?"

In its written evidence, BP said that technical problems, had led to production slippages. Last year, for instance, only 80.5 million tonnes of oil were produced, compared with a 1975 estimate of between 100 million and 300 million tonnes.

BP recommends that if there has to be a depletion policy, it should be clear, and should allow maximum development to realize immediate economic benefits, thereby maximizing opportunities for developing alternative energy sources.

The encouragement of exploration and development by means of a well-regulated licensing system is urged to ensure that the five to ten-year lead time from discovery to commercial production should not lead to a decline in production in the late 1980s.

Mr Bexon told the MPs that if the Government wanted to

retain production flexibility, it could delay production of its own Royal Oil, without interfering with other commercial operations.

He said the Government should consider urgently how to replace the "Varley assurances" given in 1974, which set a 1982 limit on production cutbacks from discoveries made up to the end of 1975.

BP, which produced a third of the United Kingdom's oil, 540,000 barrels a day, last year, is also being asked by the Government to invest money in a gas-gathering pipeline for the North Sea. It has so far appeared reluctant to put up the money.

In its evidence yesterday BP called on the Government to undertake a complete review of gas policy, which it says is distorted by the British Gas monopoly.

Support for BP's views came from the Association of British Independent Oil Exploration Companies, which called for "an unequivocal statement" on depletion policy.

Giving evidence immediately after BP, the association concluded: "We believe it is unlikely that there will ever be a sufficient surplus of crude oil to justify depletion."

The association described the drop in oil consumption during 1980 as "disconcerting—the current surplus of production over consumption being 11 per cent—but added that this was probably a temporary phenomenon.

The companies emphasize the importance of using the new understanding of North Sea geology to drill more exploration and appraisal wells and more dry holes to find more essential fields.

## Coffee hit by frost in Brazil

By Michael Prest

Commodities Correspondent

Coffee traders and processors yesterday struggled to assess the damage wrought by two successive nights of frost in Brazil's coffee growing regions.

Reports that 20 per cent of Brazil's 1982/3 crop could have been destroyed sent prices soaring on London coffee markets. The price of coffee in immediate delivery was £1.155 a tonne by the close of business yesterday, compared with £863 on Monday.

But food manufacturers are cautious about the impact on prices in the shops. A spokesman for Nestle, which has about 40 per cent of the British instant coffee market, said the company would not be making any decision until the extent of the frost was known.

Food sources stress that the cold weather and winds which struck the coffee growing regions at the beginning of the week have not harmed this year's crop, most of which is already harvested. The crop is estimated at 32.1 million bags. A bag is 60 kilograms.

Concern centres, however, on the next crop. Coffee trees in the states of Paraná, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais, have suffered damage to their leaves, buds and external branches.

But reports indicate that the trunks have not been harmed. This means they can return to full production in 1983-84.

The 1982-83 crop is officially forecast as between 27 million and 30 million bags. A full investigation of the damage is being undertaken by the Brazilian Coffee Institute, and will be ready next week. But restoration estimates put the damage at about 20 per cent of the crop, or 6 million bags.

**Stock markets**

Ft Index 517.0 up 4.8  
FT Gilts 63.81 up 0.68

**Sterling**

\$1.8550 up 1.2 cents  
Index 91.8 up 0.1  
New York: \$1.8592

**Dollar**

Index 111.6 down 0.3  
DM 2.4415 down 275 pts

**Gold**

\$411 up \$4  
New York: 5408

**Money**

3 mth sterling 141-144  
3 mth Euro \$ 181-182  
6 mth Euro \$ 181-181

## Mobil may raise bid

Mobil Corporation appears ready to increase its \$7,740m (£4,150m) bid for Conoco. The increased bid may force rivals Du Pont and Seagrams to raise their own offers or abandon their campaigns.

Mobil said last night: "It is considering revising the structure and pricing of the cash portion of its offer so that it would be at least as high per share as the \$95 per share cash portion of the Du Pont offer."

Seagrams is offering \$85 per share in cash for 51 per cent of Conoco. Du Pont is offering \$95 per share in cash for 40 per cent and offering a share exchange for the remaining 60 per cent.

## Pound steadier and gilts gain

The pound had a better day on foreign exchange markets yesterday, recovering 1.2 cents against the dollar to close at \$1.8650. But the pound's steadier performance was really no more than a reflection of profit-taking in the dollar.

News of a fall in American gap and inflation in the second quarter raised fresh expectations that dollar interest rates may now be at their peak.

In London, money market interest rates closed little changed after a firmer opening. The Bank supplied funds to the discount market at 12-12 1/2 per cent. Medium and long gilts scored gains of £1 or more.

The London Gold Futures Market intends to go ahead with plans for a 100 ounce gold futures contract dominated in sterling, but it will not be traded on the London Metal Exchange. No opening date or venue has yet been agreed.

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

### Ugly Fairey weaves a spell to attract £20m



A company of boat builders on the Hamble associated with sleek Ruxley Cruisers yesterday celebrated the success of its ugliest craft in attracting orders worth £20m. Fairey Allday Marine has built 100 combat support boats (one pictured above) for the British and United States armies and Mr Ian Sutherland, the company's managing director, revealed that discussions are in progress with the Americans for a further 70.

### Sizewell inquiry

Sir Frank Layfield, the QC who chaired the committee of inquiry into local government finance in 1974-76, has been appointed inspector for next year's public inquiry into the proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station in Suffolk.

The appointment was announced yesterday by Mr David Howell, the Energy Secretary.

A delegation from the TUC's textile, clothing and footwear industries committee will meet Government ministers tomorrow to discuss Government moves to combat recession in the textile industry.

## Comeback for banker

Mr Tom Whyte, whose Triumph Investment Trust was one of the more spectacular casualties of the secondary banking crisis, continues to make his comeback in the City.

After his abortive attempt to organize a takeover of money brokers R P Martin, Mr Whyte has emerged as the power behind Bermuda-based Paget Agencies which declared a near-15 per cent interest in Sangers, the pharmaceutical wholesaler, on Tuesday.

Paget owns 7.5 per cent of the shares directly and another 7.2 per cent is controlled by associates. Mr Whyte is confident that Sangers can overcome the past two years of sharply falling profits but for the time being is describing the stake as purely an investment.

Sanger shares closed 6p higher at their year's high of 84p.

## Chrysler profit

Chrysler, kept afloat in part by a £1.20bn government loan guarantee, has announced its first profit since 1978.

Mr Bill Stempfen, a company spokesman, said: "There is going to be a profit for the second quarter," but would not say how much. Mr Lee Iacocca, Chrysler president, was to provide details later.

Chrysler's last profit was \$43.1m in the fourth quarter of 1978. Since then it has lost nearly \$3,200m.

Exxon profits for the second quarter sharply rose to \$1,825m (£986.4m) but Conoco reported a 36.4 per cent fall in its operating income to \$158.7m (£84.8m).

## GENERALI Assicurazioni Generali

### Report of the Board of Directors 1980 Highlights

Income (000 US Dollars)	1,461,276
Premiums gross	1,499,652
ceded	268,494
Net investment income	214,396
Profit on sale of investments	15,722
Expenditures (000 US Dollars)	1,419,402
Claims, maturities and surrenders	611,318
Increase in technical reserves	353,062
Acquisition and management expenses	422,916
Taxes	3,736
Unrealised capital losses on securities	18,529
Other expenditures	9,841
Profit	41,874
Per Share (Dollars)	
Profit	1.68
Dividends	1.02

- Premiums written exceeded US \$ 1,499m (+21.3%).
- Technical reserves amounted to US \$ 2,762m (+US \$ 414m).
- Investments totalled US \$ 3,091m an increase of US \$ 490m (+18.8%).
- Net investment income increased to US \$ 214.4m (+29%). Profit on sale of investments of US \$ 15.7m consisted of US \$ 4.6m from the sale of real estate and US \$ 11.1m from trading in securities.
- Capital and free reserves show a surplus of US \$ 76m over the minimum solvency margin requirements.
- Profit for year was US \$ 41.9m from which US \$ 11.8m was allocated to an extraordinary reserve.
- Dividends per share amounted to US \$ 1.02 on capital of 107.5m resulting in a 26.7% increase.

## TODAY

British Airways Authority annual report.  
New vehicle registrations.  
Engineering industry sales and orders.  
Company results: Inchcape Investments (finals), MFI Furniture (finals).



# IMI stays in the hunt for US takeovers

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

IMI, one of Britain's top 50 manufacturing groups, said yesterday that it would still go ahead with a programme of acquisitions in America despite sterling's fall to a three year low against the dollar.

Mr Eric Swainson, IMI's managing director, said: "There is no disguising the fact that sterling's fall is a blow, but we have to take the long-term view and plan for 10 to 20 years ahead."

"It will make acquisitions more expensive initially but this is offset by the prospect of improved sterling profits resulting from a strong dollar."

IMI has sought to lessen its dependence on the UK economy since December 1977 when ICI sold its controlling 62 per cent holding in its former subsidiary. Some 60 per cent of its output is manufactured in Britain, although 20 per cent of this is sold overseas.

For a company of its size — the 1980 turnover was £625m — it has a relatively small proportion of its manufacturing located outside Britain.

The Birmingham based company was expected to spread its wings long before this. There is no doubt that the board felt restricted by ICI dominance. So why wait three years to make a move and while in the middle of the worst recession for 30 years?

The answer is to be found in the relatively poor performance of the UK economy since 1979. IMI's shares, caused by uncertainty over the company's prospects after ICI's total divestment.

But over the past year the share price has strengthened, enabling IMI to make a recent rights issue which raised £27.5m and gave it the increased capital and flexibility to go hunting in the US.

Mr Swainson said the recession had underlined the danger of companies becoming too dependent on one industrial sector and one market.

Fortunately, IMI was not heavily committed to the hard-hit steel and motor industries like other Midlands groups but had operated in six leading product areas — building supplies, heat exchange, fluid power, special purpose valves, general engineering, and refined and wrought metals.

This did not mean that it had spread itself too thinly to be internationally competitive in its chosen fields. It was the third biggest producer of titanium in the West and a leader in copper tubing and hotwater cylinders.

"But we have to work hard to get a better balance and unlike some engineering groups I suspect we are over-involved in the United Kingdom," Mr Swainson said. This stems from when we were rather confined to the United Kingdom. Now we are looking around the world for opportunities. "The United States figures largely in our plans but we are not ignoring Australia, where we already have some commitment and of course Europe as a whole."

IMI already owns C. A. Norgren, the Denver, Colorado, company which is a market leader in the United States with ancillary equipment for compressed air machinery.

It recently reached agreement in principle to buy Control Components International, of Irvine, California.

Mr Swainson said the intention was to acquire United States companies which would complement its existing expertise. A number were already on offer, and he expected others to come knocking on the door when investment brokers heard that IMI had appointed a United States director with offices in New York specifically to identify business prospects.

## Noise level code 'would cost industry £1,000m'

By Edward Townsend

The Confederation of British Industry warning yesterday that if companies were forced by legislation to adopt maximum proposed standards on factory noise levels, industry could be faced with a bill totalling £1,000m.

Profits, investment and employment would be hit, said the CBI, and large sectors of industry could be faced with closure.

The CBI's comments precede the publication, expected soon, of a Health and Safety Commission consultative document on the protection of workers, which will contain proposals for regulations and an approved code of practice.

Mr Dick Eberle, head of the CBI's health and safety department, said: "Since impaired hearing is a real social handicap, which reduces the quality of life, some action should be taken. Yet large sectors of industry would close down if maximum standards based in engineering methods were chosen."

Estimates made by the confederation are that the extra cost of meeting extreme standards in the Scotch whisky industry, for example, would be a £2m capital investment and £1m a year running costs.

## E. AUSTIN & SONS

(LONDON) LIMITED

"The Group is in a strong position to react quickly to a return to more normal conditions."

C.P. Drinkwater, Chairman

A total dividend of 0.3125p per share recommended which is the same as last year after adjusting for capitalisation.

**Materials Handling and Warehousing**  
Fork Lift Trucks, Hire and Sales; Warehousing and Storage; Transport and Distribution.

**Cleaning Materials**  
Industrial Cleaning Wipers; Non Woven and Paper Wipers; Industrial Cleaning Chemicals; Pest Control.

**Oil**  
Re-cycling; Tank Cleaning and Anti-Pollution Service; Industrial Fuel Oil Distribution; Domestic and Agricultural Heating Oil and Lubricants.

## £15m fibre optic orders boost phone network

By Bill Johnstone

British Telecom has placed orders worth £15m in the second stage of its plan to include fibre optic cabling into its national network. The orders have gone to Electric Cable Company (ECC), Telephone Cables, Plessey, BICC and STC.

The second stage, which represents 800km of cabling, will be laid on 24 routes during 1982-1985. The first part of the programme began two years ago with orders for 450km of cable worth about £16m.

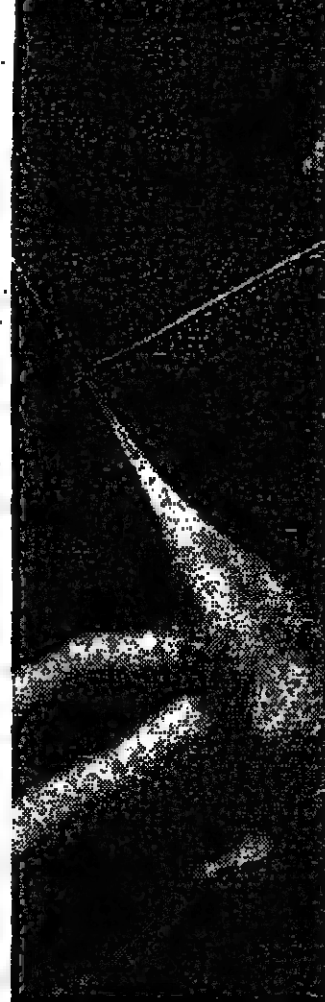
The optical fibre is a strand of glass as thin as a human hair capable of transmitting up to 2,000 telephone calls simultaneously. Instead of electrical signals being carried as in conventional cabling the information, either voice or data, is represented by a series of high — pulses of light. The light signals can travel much further in this type of cable before they need to be boosted.

Further orders for electronic equipment which directs and interprets the signals will be placed with other British manufacturers.

British Telecom, however, has stressed that the investment in fibre optic cabling is just one part of the corporation's overall programme to produce a high speed digital network throughout Britain. That investment will be about £2,000m a year for the next five years.

Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, said: "We expect to buy and install at least 100,000 km of fibre during the 1980s to create a network embracing all of Britain's major cities."

Optical fibres are expected to account for about half of the long distance trunk network by 1990. According to the corporation the fibre would make



Through the eye of a needle: A single strand of fibre optic cable being drawn from a glass rod. Fibre optics — glass strands as thin as a human hair — capable of taking up to 2,000 telephone calls simultaneously will, over the next decade, carry about half of British Telecom's long-distance trunk traffic. The corporation will lay at least 100,000 km of the optical fibre in the national network during the 1980s, linking all Britain's major cities.

conventional cabling. British Telecom's own researchers at Martlesham, Suffolk, are experimenting with the monomode fibre.

The first monomode link of about 27 km will be laid between Luton and Milton Keynes and will be completed by 1984.

British Telecom has developed a method of Martlesham for the production of certain



World's first operational monomode fibre link

types of optical fibres and the corporation is confident in the export potential of the technology. The corporation is also adamant that the technological benefits which may now accrue to any private telecommunications network operator in Britain intending to use fibre optic cabling has been due to its own research investment made in the technology and in British industry.

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## Indicators point to American recession

From Frank Vogl

Washington, July 22  
Figures released today by the Department of Commerce point to the onset of an American recession as well as a significant decline in inflation. The main cause of these trends is unquestionably the record level of interest rates.

Economic activity fell sharply in the second quarter of the year and most economists expect further declines in the current quarter. A recession is generally defined in the United States as two quarters of negative growth.

The Commerce Department reported that the gross national product fell at an annual rate of 1.9 per cent in the last quarter, after rising by 8.6 per cent in the first quarter. Inflation slowed to an annual rate of 6 per cent in the last three months, from 9.8 per cent in the first quarter.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Secretary of Commerce, said he expects that the current quarter will be flat — a view shared by the Federal Reserve Board and the Council of Economic Advisors. "Business is going to be in for a tough time for the rest of the year," he said.

White House officials were not surprised by the new figures. Mr Larry Speakes, spokesman for President Reagan, said that several months of economic weakness were expected before a strengthening of the economy in the final months of the year.

He described the figures as "another clear-cut demonstration of the need for congressional action of the President's economic programme which will stimulate growth, investment and savings by individuals."

In testimony before a congressional committee today Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said money supply growth would continue to be tightly restrained.

In the money markets the rate for federal funds rose to 21 per cent. If this holds for a few days, prime rates rises are certain.

The ways and means committee of the House of Representatives today completed work on a tax bill, but in many respects it differs from the one the Senate will approve.

The decline in G.N.P. in the second quarter was largely due to a fall in real final sales of 4.8 per cent, after a first quarter gain of 6.9 per cent. Lower exports and lower business investment spending were important factors, but a sharp decline in new car sales was the main cause of the sales drop.

A booming world sea-going trade in steel is being forecast by London shipping brokers, but it is unlikely to take off before 1985.

Brokers Galbraith Wrightson say that many experts have been predicting such a boom for some time as a cheaper alternative to high-priced oil. The main obstacle is the lack of sufficient investment in expanded port and handling facilities, the brokers say.

At the same time growth in the coking coal trades is still being hindered by a slow recovery in the iron and steel industries.

A great deal of interest is being shown in shipping circles in building new vessels powered by coal-fired engines, the brokers report. But they add that these new ships have to be large to be viable, at least 50,000-60,000 dwt.

**U.K. OIL PRODUCTION FORECASTS**  
Including natural gas liquids (NGL) and offshore production

Forecast made by	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	m. tonnes 1984
1975	174	49	824	85-95	100-300	125-150			
1976	15-20	35-40	50-70	75-85	90-110	100-120			
1977	40-45	50-55	60-65	70-75	80-85	90-100			
1978							105-125		
1979							115-140		
1980							125-150		
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2050							825-850		
2051							835-860		
2052							845-870		
2053							855-880		
2054							865-890		
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2057							895-920		
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2061							935-960		
2062							945-970		
2063							955-980		
2064							965-990		
2065							975-1000		
2066							985-1010		
2067							995-1020		
2068							1005-1030		
2069							1015-1040		
2070							1025-1050		
2071							1035-1060		
2072							1045-1070		
2073							1055-1080		
2074							1065-1090		
2075							1075-1100		
2076							1085-1110		
2077							1095-1120		
2078							1105-1130		
2079							1115-1140		
2080							1125-1150		
2081							1135-1160		
2082							1145-1170		
2083							1155-1180		
2084							1165-1190		
2085							1175-1200		



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Interest rates after Ottawa

Anyone who expected the Ottawa summit to produce an American promise to cut interest rates had not been listening to President Reagan with that in mind. The conclusions of the meeting hardly come as a surprise. But the firmness of the American stance seems to have convinced European leaders that for the time being there is no point continuing to complain. They had better start doing something to bring down interest rates in Europe which does not rely on American cooperation.

The German government will tighten its fiscal policy to ease the position of the Federal Bank. Similar actions, rather like those which the Chancellor took in our Budget in the spring, are likely from other countries as well.

This will certainly keep domestic demand in Europe depressed over the next year and so cut the domestic demand for money. In that sense, the policies which are under way ought to ease some of the interest rate pressure. But as our own experience shows, such action is no guarantee that a country can combat a severely deflationary yet interest rates have remained obstinately high and the pound has fallen against the dollar. Experience over the past year has made most European countries, especially Germany, much more conscious of their exchange rates. Indeed, parities rather than money supply growth are increasingly becoming the focus of policy. That has even happened in the UK, though against a background where both sets of indicators have been pointing to the need for toughness.

This suggests that the Europeans cannot hope to get their interest rates down just by budgetary restraint. That would still leave open movements out of their currencies in search of high interest rates in New York.

The European countries have two possible responses to this situation. One is to cut interest rates anyway and hope to use intervention in the foreign exchange markets to hold up the value of their currencies. Germany is at least as critical of the U.S. refusal to intervene in foreign exchange markets as it is of its own policy at the FED. The problem is that all past experience suggests that the funds available to the authorities are now too small to match the funds in the private market.

But a greater central bank presence in the foreign exchange markets seems likely over the next six months. The second option is simply to hope that interest rates come down at the turn of the year as the U.S. moves into recession. The problem with that is that we have seen just how long it can take for a policy using high interest rates to create monetary restraint to pay off in terms of lower inflation and lower interest rates.

There is no doubt that the U.S. treasury secretary, Mr Donald Regan, would like to get interest rates down. They are a domestic embarrassment as well as a source of international criticism. But the end of the year timetable looks optimistic for any really big fall in interest rates of the sort which would transform the situation for Europeans. As if to hammer home this point, Mr Paul Volcker, of the federal reserve, announced a tightening of the money supply targets on Tuesday.

The administration makes the point that in time lower interest rates will come because lower inflation will come. But there is considerable scepticism about some of the more miraculous supply side effects on which they seem to be relying. Money looks likely to be dear for some time yet.

### British Sugar

### Cutting the Gordian knot

More than two years and a prolonged takeover struggle after it first said it wanted to sell the 24 per cent stake in British Sugar, the Government has done this deed by placing the stake in small parcels with some 150 institutions the Government has greatly clarified the picture, and made the next round in the battle between British Sugar and S & W Berisford that much more straightforward. At the same time, however, the Government has removed a potentially important source of influence from what successive administrations have maintained is a strategic industry.

The immediate effect, of course, should be on the share price. The Government sold its shares at 305p, where it realized £4.4m less than at Berisford's final offer of 335p. By Tuesday the price had slipped to 318p. The theory was that prospects of a Government sale depressed the price, and so as soon as the placing was over, jobbers marked the stock up to 323p, closing at 326p. The question now is how the market sees Berisford's 40 per cent holding. Will it too overhang the market? And what about the shares bought for its own account by British Sugar's advisers, Schroder Wagg?

On their fundamentals of a yield of around 4 per cent and a p/e of 9.5, British Sugar shares should have some steam left. But there is probably some suspicion in the market about the quality of British Sugar's earnings — just as there always has been about Berisford's — and there is a feeling that a significant rise in the British Sugar price could tempt Berisford's trading instinct to sell part of its stake.

For the moment, however, Berisford seems content to keep its holdings, on which it has a paper profit anyway, and clip the dividend coupons which more than cover financing charges. In the longer term, the market will have to adjust to the idea of an industry without a possible crucial element of Government control. That influence, more in tune with the times, has been transferred to Government negotiations in Brussels. Another phase in the modernization and reconstruction of the British sugar industry is over.

Pressure of circumstances seems to be forcing changes in the way the City has to operate in a fashion that would have seemed unthinkable in the days of a Conservative administration not so long ago. The Government plainly sees its role as no more than that of an honest broker between the City and industry, and, save in exceptional circumstances, private sector solutions to industrial crisis are de rigueur so far as the Cabinet is concerned.

The clearing banks have already had to learn that a much more understanding relationship with their customers is now politically desirable. And the next to feel the wind of change could be the investing institutions themselves. Having successfully resisted trade union pressure for direction of at least part of their annual cash flow during the rumormongers of the Wilson Committee, it seems they are now being allotted a special role in the reorganization of the special steel sector by the courtesy of the Government's interest in the problems of the private steel sector. Unlike the steel castings sector, where Lazard announced this week an ambitious plan to cut out excess capacity, there are at least hopes that special steels will be quite profitable in the years ahead and the job of the institutions may be restricted to giving a helping hand to mergers rather than pumping in huge sums of money.

### British Land Assets not income

An increase of more than £2m in gross rents provided the main thrust behind British Land's increase in its pretax surplus from £3.9m to £4.8m. Last year's two acquisitions of Corn Exchange and United Kingdom Property have not contributed a great deal after financial costs but there will be more to come this year as well as the benefits from completions and new lettings. So profits should be comfortably ahead again despite the poor general outlook for rental growth.

However, British Land's policy of retaining earnings — the dividend is unchanged at a nominal 0.36p gross — means the spotlight falls firmly on asset growth. On this score fully-diluted assets per share have risen from 134p to 145p, which is broadly in line with expectations and may be on the conservative side. But with the shares down 3p to 94p yesterday, the discount to assets is still more than one-third. This compares with a rough average for the sector of about 25 per cent with the exception naturally of Land Securities where the discount is more like 20 per cent.

There is no doubting the quality of British Land's portfolio, and with about two-fifths tied up in City freeholds, the long-term growth potential should be good. It would also stand to benefit should the Greater London Council carry out its plans to ban office development in London.

Pressure is building up for the Government to tighten the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, under which the Department of Trade licences share dealers who are not members of the Stock Exchange. The United Kingdom's £6,000m unit trust industry.

Four years ago the department asked how the rules should be altered, but a change of Government and two Companies Bills pushed any changes to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade Mr Reginald Eyre said on Monday that the changes sought would be primary legislation for which he saw no scope in the present Parliament.

Interest in the Act surged earlier this year when Norman Hambro, the financial investment adviser group, collapsed owing £5m. Its share dealer's licence had been renewed less than four months earlier.

Last Friday Arbuthnot Latham suspended Sir Trevor Dawson and Mr Michael Barnett, who together managed the merchant bank's £51m unit trust offshoot, Arbuthnot Securities. Arbuthnot Latham said the suspensions were in connection with the Hambro, Simpson, Arbuthnot's Edinburgh office held a dealer's licence issued by the Department of Trade.

The suspension of the two Arbuthnot men followed a week after the Stock Exchange had taken the unprecedented step of suspending the six-partner Manchester-based firm, which had been a partner in the investigation into the conduct of its business.

One of Halliday's four subsidiary companies, Manchester Securities, had been a dealer's licence, issued by the Department of Trade.

It is understood that the Halliday partners connected with Manchester Securities have resigned from that company.

Had they remained with the company, the Department of Trade's licence would have enabled them to deal in shares.

## Unit trusts: should the rules be tightened?

The relationship between a fund manager's personal dealings and those transactions carried out on behalf of the fund he manages have been the subject of three Codes of Practice within the last eighteen months

which would have been contrary to the spirit of the Stock Exchange's suspension.

Halliday, Simpson is in the process of closing as a stock-broking firm. It says it has ample funds to meet commitments.

A request for Arbuthnot to conduct an internal inquiry was made verbally by Mr Nicholas Goddison, the Stock Exchange chairman, to the merchant bank's chairman, Mr Andrew Arbuthnot, on the day Halliday was suspended.

No official public statements have yet been made which would define the precise nature of inquiries into share dealings of Halliday, Simpson, or why the two Arbuthnot directors were suspended.

But the shock has been sufficient to send a number of the City's financial associations to make informal inquiries for the Exchange to see if any other trusts or other stock-brokers are likely to be named.

The Association of Investment Trusts has already met to discuss the issue and has decided not to comment until more details emerge. The Unit Trust Association itself is a silent campaigner for the Prevention of Fraud Act reform, has been told by the Stock Exchange that it is not in a position to give any further information.

Neither can the Exchange categorically state that no one else is involved in its inquiries.

For the unit trust industry even the hint of any irregularity is bad for business. The disclosures came at a time when

the industry has returned as a fashionable vehicle for the small investor after a decade in the doldrums. In the past six months unit trusts have taken record sums of money from the public and dozens of funds have been launched.

There is no question that any of the public's money is at risk. The Royal Bank of Scotland, Goddison, the Stock Exchange chairman, to the merchant bank's chairman, Mr Andrew Arbuthnot, on the day Halliday was suspended.

Although investors' money is safe, the performance of the funds would undoubtedly suffer if people abuse the confidence and trust placed in them.

The unit trust industry has had scandals in the past. In the autumn of 1975 Sir Denis Lawson, former Lord Mayor of London, died after the City of London fraud squad were preparing to prosecute following investigation of transactions in shares of his National Group of Unit Trusts — later swallowed by Slater-Walker — and other companies with which he was connected.

In summer 1978 Mr Neil Scott resigned as investment director of Piccadilly Unit Trust group after a Stock Exchange inquiry which Mr Scott said at the time had embarrassed Piccadilly.

That inquiry involved the stockbroking firm of Burge & Co and its former partner, Mr Russell Colin Jones, who committed suicide during the investigation.

The Halliday investigation covers share dealing activities specifically over the last two or three years, but it has been suggested that investigations could involve going back ten years, with possible connections with the Burge/Piccadilly affair.

The Halliday investigation has been going on since March and was instituted after the Chairman Unit Trust group had conducted an internal inquiry into the share dealings which resulted in the dismissal of one of its investment fund managers.

Its internal investigation was started after the City of London Police fraud squad came to Cheltenham and showed it certain documents. Chiefly, it has made it clear that the dismissal of the fund manager ended its involvement in any investigation.

The relationship between a fund manager's personal dealings and those transactions carried out on behalf of the fund he manages have been the subject of three codes of practice within the last 18 months.

The first, in May, 1980, came from the Council for the Securities Industry, the City's ultimate self-regulatory watchdog, and covers all those who deal in securities.

Among its best practice suggestions is that a dealer should endeavour to avoid any conflicts of interest between himself and his clients or other persons with whom he has fiduciary relationships; and that deals should avoid any practice which might lead to a

false market and should not participate in any operation by others which might have the same results.

The second code came out in March this year, also from the Council for the Securities Industry, called *Guidelines for Personal Dealings by Fund Managers*.

In its opening paragraphs it said: "There is no reason to believe that the subject is at present in special need of attention, but it is, on that account, a good time to secure a more general adoption of the best current practice."

The guidelines themselves were already in existence through the powerful City elite of merchant banks, of which Arbuthnot is a member, the Accepting Houses Committee. The third is due from the Stock Exchange. That will relate to discretionary accounts, where a stockbroker is asked by a client to handle his portfolio without seeking permission on every individual deal that the broker feels would be advantageous for the client.

The Stock Exchange Council says that it considers that discretionary accounts should not be operated unless the extent of the discretion and the general aims and restrictions are set out in writing.

It added that the new rule was introduced to avoid disputes and subsequent complaints to the Exchange from investors. The Exchange was quick to point out that it had been around for almost 18 months and did not arise from an increasing number of complaints.

The main body of City opinion must now centre on how the various associations and authorities can prevent possible abuses of a system which all the participants desire to be kept on a self-regulatory level.

No matter how tight the Prevention of Fraud Act becomes, it cannot guarantee that abuses will not take place.

Philip Robinson

### Economic notebook

## Little comfort for the Third World

The Gulf between the words and actions of the West's leaders can rarely have appeared wider than in the wake of the Ottawa summit.

It must, for example, have been a bitter irony that the drafters of the Ottawa communiqué wrote the words: "We will continue to resist... protectionist measures..." in the same week that the participating summit countries were engaged in negotiating a new textile pact aimed specifically at restricting imports from the developing nations. Indeed, three summit countries — Britain, France and Italy — have made it abundantly clear that the new pact will be more restrictive than the one it replaces.

Then again, the seven leaders are, according to the communiqué, "committed to maintaining substantial aid, in many cases, growing levels of official development assistance and will seek to increase public understanding of its importance." Well, it does, of course, all depend on what you mean by "substantial". But the British aid budget is now declining faster than almost any other public spending programme, and much faster than the public expenditure is planned to fall overall.

In the United States, too, the Administration's policy changes and the prejudices of Congress, and the reluctance of the public in the real value of the country's aid contribution. Already, this has led to a suspension in aid from the International Development Association, the affiliate of the World Bank which provides

money on easy terms to the poorest nations.

As a proportion of its gross national product, the American aid budget has been dropping steadily for almost 20 years. In 1980, it provided just 0.27 of its gross national product in the form of foreign aid, less than half the 0.60 per cent that it was prepared to make available to poorer nations in 1963. The story is similar in Britain's case. It gave less in 1980, as a proportion of its gnp, than at any time for at least two decades (0.34 per cent last year compared with 0.59 per cent in 1961).

Neither has Mrs Thatcher's notorious refusal to sign a "pledge" to "increase public understanding of its importance". The Ottawa communiqué also says that the summit nations will "seek to increase public understanding of its importance". This is hard to reconcile with the geographical distribution of United States bilateral aid, nearly half of which goes to Israel and Egypt. Israel has a national income higher than Ireland and not much below Italy. Almost half of France's aid goes to some three million people in the poorest departments and territories.

In the case of Britain, the present Government has introduced the so-called "commercial" industrial aid — a political criteria for allocating a part of the aid budget. In spite of the casuistry of the Foreign Office in attempting to show that this in no way conflicts with a prior commitment to help the poor countries, the fact remains that

industrialized world also say that they intend to "maintain a strong commitment to the international financial institutions (World Bank, IMF, and regional development banks) and work to ensure that they have, and use effectively, the financial resources for their important responsibilities".

For the Americans, at least, this would seem to represent a singular change in attitude to the World Bank and the regional development banks. It has been made clear on several occasions and by a number of officials that the Administration would like to see less of its aid channelled through these institutions and more of it given on a direct government-to-government basis. In this way, the United States would be able to maintain better control over the distribution of its aid.

At another point in the communiqué, the summit leaders say: "We recognize the importance of accelerated food production in the developing world and greater world food security, and the need for developing countries to pursue sound agricultural and food policies."

What it did not mention is that agriculture remains the most highly protected sector in many of the industrialized nations and that the last attempt to get an agreement on the creation of world food stocks collapsed because the United States and the European Community could not reconcile their conflicting interests.

The EEC common agricultural policy acts as a positive discouragement to some forms of production in the Third World. It prevents developing countries from competing in Community markets and undercuts them on world markets by dumping its surpluses at subsidised prices. Sugar is a particularly good example. The subsidies given to European beet farmers have provided them with an artificially large share of the market and made cane refining unprofitable.

Again, the communiqué says: "We remain ready to support the developing countries in the efforts they make to promote their economic and social development within the framework of their own social values and traditions."

Yet, it is quite apparent that the developing nations are having to bear the brunt of the industrialized world's efforts to defeat inflation. If rising interest rates and high interest rates are hurting the West, the pain caused to the Third World is much greater. High interest rates are substantially increasing borrowing costs on the developing countries' huge debts.

This year, interest payments are likely to account for nearly \$60,000m of the combined current account deficit of the oil-importing Third World nations, which is now expected to reach \$100,000m. The deficit caused by these interest payments is now bigger than the oil deficit.

## Business Diary: Uttlesford's Stansted Eyre-obatics

Michael Heseltine the Secretary of State for the Environment, is away in Liverpool at present spending two weeks as Minister for Merseyside.

However, I hear that in the next few days he may also be gladdening some hearts in the Home Counties, chiefly in Essex and Hertfordshire. Heseltine, I hear, is about to "call in" evidence to the effect that there should be no third London airport at Stansted and that a fifth terminal should be built at Heathrow instead. Graham Eyre, QC, is to chair a public inquiry in two weeks' time into an application by the British Airports Authority to divert Heathrow overspill to the under-used airport at Stansted, Essex.

There is a counter-application by a somewhat smaller body, Uttlesford District Council, to whose domain Stansted lies to develop a new terminal at Heathrow. This is the application that Heseltine seems to be on the point of directing Eyre to consider in tandem with the BAA proposal. In other words, the inquiry

### Wallchart

THE PERSONNEL MANAGER TELLS ME THAT THESE DAYS....

### THE COST OF ADVERTISING A SITUATION VACANT IS LESS THAN...

THE COST IN POSTAGE OF REPLYING TO ALL THE APPLICANTS....

Heathrow runways and is perhaps the only sewage farm in the world with its own international airport.

And, if I have not lost you in all this local government horse-trading, by now, then try to picture the size of the area for Surrey County Council upon which the County Hall at Kingston upon Thames would not mind closing down. Heathrow, all together — let alone expanding it.

Surrey, by and large, does not have an unemployment problem and so could stand an airport closure, but it is short of housing and could use any land released thereby.

But I think I will leave Surrey with their opposite numbers in Hertfordshire and Essex. Shop talk.

Speculation within the airline industry has it that the Government is eyeing a large-scale collection of more than 40 high street travel agents with a view to selling them off to private enterprise, in an operation like that has just been carried out in the gas industry.

Freebooters within the Thatcher administration appear to

be of the opinion that the BA drive in the high street has now become so big that it constitutes partial nationalization through the backdoor of a large part of the travel industry.

Selling off the shops — and there would no doubt be plenty of takers among the private sector — would also satisfy the Government by at least partly helping it to achieve its stated aim of denationalizing the entire airline.

With British Airways making vast losses, there is obviously no scope for a complete sale, but an auction of the more substantial pieces, such as subsidiaries dealing in helicopter, package holiday flights, aviation electronics — and the shops — is very much in the cards.

### Rank outsider

The BBC has once again gone outside Broadcasting House, and indeed into the private sector, to find a new director of personnel.

Bett, who after four years in the job has been on leave again within the public sector — to British Telecom.

Bett had previously been director of personnel at Lord Weinstock's GEC. The BBC used recruitment consultants Taylor & Partners to find both Bett and Martin.

Martin's new job, which carries with it membership of the BBC board of management, involves a substantial salary increase — well over the £20,000 mark.

The precise figure is being kept under wraps and not surprisingly, because Martin will be one of the few employees of the cash-strapped BBC, happy about his salary.

It will not escape the BBC unions' eyes that the new man will be earning more for handling the BBC's 27,000 employees than he was for Rank's 36,000.

On the other hand, Martin did not have a seat on the Rank board. He reported to director Leslie Bond.

Martin had at least one thing in common with many of the BBC's staff — the desire to be somewhere else.

My note about the registration of the trademark Love's Labour's Lost for an oral contraceptive prompted reader Roy Williams of Wimbledon to suggest an alternative A's Well That Ends Well. It would have to be a big pill to get all that on, so I rather incline towards another, anonymous, suggestion that we switch from Shakespeare to Pinter and settle for *The Caretaker*.

Ross Davies



# PINKERTON

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Bargain hunters keep rally going

Equities maintained their overnight rally yesterday as the pound came in for renewed support after hitting a three-year low.

The appearance of several bargain hunters in the thin conditions was enough to halt the recent dramatic fall, and special situations again lent a hand. Prominent among these was British Sugar where the Government successfully placed its 24 per cent stake at 30.5p. The placing was completed by three brokers, Cazenove, Rowe & Pitman and Greenwell, with recent bidder S. & W. Berisford picking up a further 1.2m shares, extending its stake to 40.02 per cent. Shares of S. & W. Berisford closed 2p higher at 12.5p while British Sugar put on 8p at 32.5p.

Electricals came in for further demand and oils enjoyed a day of speculative rumour with substantial improvements among many of the leaders.

The FT Index, after opening 0.4 up, closed 4.8 higher at 517.0.

Government securities enjoyed renewed support with the 16 per cent yields among long now looking distinctly attractive. By the close, gains in longer maturities were as much as 2.1p, while in shorter the lead was between 1.1p and 1.5p.

Leading industrialists continued to draw support, although the gains were limited to between 2p and 3p. The big feature was Glaxo, up 8p to 37.2p on the United States prospects for its drug Ventolin. ICI advanced 2p to 26.4p, Beechams 1p to 20.5p, Unilever 3p to 53.8p, BOC International 3p to 13.5p, Dunlop 2p to 7.4p and Tube Investments 4p to 13.2p.

In electricals, Thorn EMI continued to attract institutional interest after the group's latest progress report to the City about its idea of a new product line, advanced 10p to another new high of 44.8p. GEC was also in tow 4p

better at 72.5p, with Standard Telephones & Cables 10p stronger at 45.7p, Rascal up 3p at 41.0p and Telephone Rentals 7p ahead at 38.5p.

Among companies reporting, Arlington Motor dropped 14p to 10.2p after disappointing final figures, and McLeod Russel was 13p cheaper at 27.5p.

Dowry dropped 19p to 25.6p after comment on Tuesday's figures. RIT gained another

Messina Transvaal, the South African copper mining and industrial group, still looks cheap, despite doubling in recent months to 34.7p. While the industrial side looks weak, there is a good play in the copper price on the present pile of just 1.8. A yield of 14 per cent gives plenty of support as well.

10p to 38.0p after recent profits news. Staveley retreated 10p to 22.8p after the profits warning from the chairman, but Hanson Trust levelled out at 22.6p after its recent announcement of a £43m rights issue.

Shares of Ofrex were suspended at 12.0p after the start of takeover talks with an unknown admirer. Details are expected later today. GM Firth remained excited by Mr Ian

Wasserman's recent 15 per cent acquisition, climbing another 4p to 11.9p, and Sangers celebrated Paget Agency's 14.76 per cent acquisition with a further 5p rise to 8.4p. Letraset went 3p better at 11.5p after suggestions of a forthcoming United States bid. Law Land advanced 8p to 12.8p following the revised bid terms from Churchbury, up 15p at 73.5p and with 28 per cent acceptance. Brabham

Miller rose 1p to 21p after rejecting Fieldwood's offer for the balance of the shares and Morgan Crucible was 4p stronger at 13.6p after news of its United States acquisition.

Whitbread's annual meeting was responsible for another 6p on the shares at 16.8p, but Arbutnot Latham dipped 7p to 27.8p still reflecting the resignation of two of its directors and the inquiry into

close behind with a 12p rise to 57.4p.

Among second liners, Hamilton Oil, a newcomer to the market, closed 5p dearer at 13.7p still showing a discount of 3p over the initial offer price. KCA International was also sought after closing 3p better at 15.3p.

Equity turnover on July 21 was £115,662m (12,471 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Tele-

graph, were Dowry, GM Firth and British Sugar.

Traded options: Dealers renewed interest with 3,483 contracts recorded, 187 of which were puts. Imperial Group was again in demand with 503 contracts run a close second by Courtaulds at 41.5.

Traditional options: Declaration day saw calls in Keith Collins Per on 3p, Young Commodities on 3p and Weir Group on 3p.

Profits from Giltspur this year could come out around £6m before tax, but most of that will be in the second half, always the better profit earner.

Richard Brewster, finance director, says first-half profits are on target so far.

The board of Ilingworth, Morris has now received a requisition for the holding of an extraordinary general meeting to consider the removal of three directors, including the chairman, from the board.

Mrs Pamela Mason, daughter of the group's founder and a near 50 per cent shareholder, has requisitioned the meeting.

## Giltspur up 22 pc to £5.6m in record year

Giltspur, the industrial services group bought by Unigate in January after an unsuccessful bid from Transport Development, increased its pretax profits by 22 per cent to a record £5.6m in the year to March 31. Sales fell to £87.8m from £99.6m.

Before Unigate stepped in, Giltspur had started to reduce its motor trading side, which explains the drop in turnover, and helped to turn interest costs of £849,000 a year earlier into a £325,000 credit last year. The move left Giltspur with cash balances of £4.6m, against debts of £3.6m, at the year end.

On April 1, the remaining motor trade business was transferred to Unigate's Wincanton motors side. Now Giltspur is on the lookout for non capital-intensive acquisitions to add to its own service operations, notably for its Expro division which it wants to develop in the United States. America already produces two-fifths of the exhibition division's profit, which last year totalled £3.45m.

Freight and packaging made £1.26m while the specialist engineering side slipped from £1.02m to £771,000.

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## Morgan Crucible expands in US

By Our Financial Staff

Morgan Crucible, the materials manufacturer, is strengthening its activities in the United States through the purchase of Hydrotex Industries for \$35m (£19m). Mr Ian Weston Smith, Morgan's chairman, described the acquisition as complementary to the group's other United States activities in its Rocol and Franklin subsidiaries.

These two companies are manufacturers of high quality maintenance and metalworking lubricants, while the Dallas-based Hydrotex is especially strong in the distribution and marketing of specialized petroleum-based engine protection and plant maintenance products.

Against the \$35m cash price, Morgan is buying net assets of only \$11.2m. But book value for a marketing operation is less relevant than profits, and the \$6.4m Hydrotex made in the year to last May before tax and



Mr Ian Weston Smith, chairman of Morgan Crucible

overheads to its parent, Pioneer Texas Corporation, indicates that Morgan is paying around 10 times earnings.

The group is waiting to see where United States interest rates settle before deciding on the way the purchase will be funded, but the latest balance sheet shows net borrowings of just over £10m against shareholders' funds of £62.5m.

Morgan Crucible has had interests in the United States since 1912 but extended these significantly in 1969 with the purchase of Rocol and then last year of Franklin Oil Corporation. Sales of the two companies have risen steadily over the past five years to \$9.3m in 1980, and are forecast to be more than \$10m in 1982.

Trading profits have also risen steadily except for last year when, owing to the effect of the drop in United States car sales on Franklin, profits slipped from \$1.12m to \$1.06m. The forecast for 1982 is for profits of more than \$1m.

Long-term benefits are expected from the trading relationships that will develop between Rocol, Franklin and Hydrotex.

## Downturn of £3.4m at McLeod Russel

By Our Financial Staff

Halfway through a transformation from tea-trader to investment holding company, McLeod Russel has been caught between a blighted tea crop and the United Kingdom recession.

Profits before tax for the year to March 31 have tumbled from £4.48m to just £1.1m and the dividend has been halved to 10.7p gross. The shares dropped 13p to 27.5p in response. Turnover for the year fell £2m to £18m.

After a good start the Indian tea crop was disappointing because of bad weather, while Indian trading profits fell from £3.46m to £1.1m.

This year there was no additional contribution from Tata Finlay, which is no longer consolidated and which provided in 1979-80 a further £41,000 profit. But the measure of India to McLeod lies in the dividends remitted: £262,000 in 1979-80, against £280,000. The Indian government takes the

bulk of Indian profits in tax, against which there is no ACT offset for the group's own dividends.

However, McLeod Russel received £95,000 from the Rocol group and there is £2m to £2.5m more to come over the next two years or so. These funds will be reinvested, mainly in Britain, in short to medium term stakes in other companies and in property, while sound long-term sources of income are identified. Mr John Campbell, McLeod Russel's managing director, said yesterday: "With no debt in this country the potential to gear up assets is good, he said."

Of net book assets of £19.3m or 43p a share, £10.8m are now held outside India.

Investment income totalled £900,000 last year, 47 per cent higher, with just £210,000 of that earned in India. Property and fixed investments generated £1.43m, against 1979-80's strong £1.74m performance.

## Law Land forecasts £1.2m profit

By Our Financial Staff

Law Land is fighting Churchbury Estate's share offer, now worth 12.1p a share, with a profit forecast of no less than £1.2m for the year to December 31, against just £282,000 in 1980, and news that its net assets per share are worth 16.3p.

Law Land's advisers, Lloyds Bank International, bought 150,000 shares in the group yesterday for nearly £244,000, which it described as a good investment. It now has 200,000 shares.

Churchbury announced that by yesterday morning had received acceptances for its one-for-six share bid on 28.2 per cent.

More financial news, page 24

cent of the equity, and was expecting acceptances on a further 500,000 shares — about 13 per cent — from its partners in the concert party to gain control of Law Land. With Churchbury's own stake that would give it acceptances on 39.3 per cent of Law Land's equity. However, Law Land believes that in the wake of its defence document, some institutions might revoke their acceptances.

Law Land's shares rose 4p to a new high of 12.6p yesterday. Churchbury was 15p higher at 73.5p. At these prices concert party members cannot buy in the market without triggering another revision of the bid terms.

On Tuesday the terms were revised when Royal Insurance, London Trust and the Kuwait Investment Office bought nearly 3 per cent of Law Land through the market, at just over 12.1p. If the paper bid is successful, the six largest institutional investors in Churchbury, headed by Royal Insurance and including M & G, would own roughly 18 per cent of the shares. M & G is said to have accepted the bid.

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## Hampton Trust slips into loss

By Our Financial Staff

Hampton Trust, the property and mining company, made a pretax loss last year of £21,400 compared with a profit in the previous year of £57,079. The loss was caused chiefly by the cost of developing the Woodada natural gas field in Western Australia.

Sir Cecil Burney, the chairman, says the company is negotiating for a 3.5 per cent interest in the Woodada EP100 gas field in the Perth Basin. But although discussions with the Foreign Investment Review Board, the Commonwealth government body that oversees foreign investment in Australia, are at an advanced stage, he could not say when they might be concluded.

The accounts will show a special item of £126,000 set aside for the cost of the Woodada stake. Last year the company wrote off nearly £38,000 for costs incurred at Woodada.

Hampton also said that production from the six gas wells has located in Ohio should start before the end of 1981. Sir Cecil said he hopes that US\$320,000 (£170,000) invested in the wells should be paid back from production in 12 months. But the rate of return will fall after that.

Its partner in Ohio is Eneretek Oil and Gas Corporation of Houston, Texas. Hampton has taken a 4.8 per cent stake in Eneretek.

Hampton has a number of exploration contracts for its property around the gold-bearing province of Kalgoolie, Western Australia. Hampton's London properties are in the books at £1.5m, giving total net assets of £2.4m.

## Allied Textile up slightly at £1.28m midway

Taxable profits of Allied Textile edged ahead from £1.26m to £1.28m in the six months to March 31, on turnover almost unchanged at £14.7m. The interim dividend was held at 4p gross.

The board says that profitability has been well sustained, despite the deep recession that continues to beset the industry. Other than in isolated and special situations, there is no general improvement in trading conditions.

The group continues to re-shape its trading policies and productive capacity so as to anticipate reduced and changing opportunities for business in textiles and clothing, in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

profits was in commercial vehicles where manufacturers were offering cash incentives to dealers to clear their stocks because of overcapacity.

These developments pushed the commercial vehicles turnover down from 56 per cent of the total a couple of years ago to 35 per cent last year and forced it into losses. The bus and coach operation was also badly affected by unemployment and the recession as well as the strength of sterling.

Interest rates were added disincentive for potential purchasers. Mr Housden said, Arlington's own charges were £1.14m against £987,000.

But the group's auction business flourished and Arlington is now looking for an acquisition in this field. Contract hire and leasing also performed reasonably well.

The damage to the group's

which fell by £400,000 to £3.5m, he felt justified in paying a final.

Mr Norman Housden, chairman of Arlington Motor Holdings.

the vehicle distribution group, saw its profits plunge last year as capital investment cuts bite into its commercial vehicle and bus and coach markets.

Pretax profits slipped from £1.52m to £1.48m in the 12 months to March 31, while turnover fell by £9m to £55.6m. As a result, the shares dropped 14p to 10.2p. The final dividend has also been cut by nearly two thirds from 9.5p gross to 3.57p, which gives a total of 7.14p gross compared with 12.85p in 1980. The yield is 7 per cent.

Mr Norman Housden, chairman, said that he did not feel it sound to draw heavily on previously undistributed profits to maintain a dividend rate. But he added that in light of profits arising from earlier periods and the reduction on borrowings.

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## Payout cut as Arlington slumps

By Rosemary Unsworth



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## M. J. H. Nightingale &amp; Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212  
The Over-the-Counter Market

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div(Yr)	%	Actual	Taxed
110	100	ABI Hedges 10% Culs	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	34.5
52	21	Armstrong & Rhodes	46	—	1.4	3.0	18.9	43.8
200	92	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	5.6	11.7
104	88	Deborah Ord	101	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	29.5
126	88	Frank Horsell	99	+1.1	6.4	6.5	8.9	21.5
110	39	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	39	Jackson Group	110	—	7.0	6.4	3.5	7.8
130	103	James Burroughs	315	—	37.7	6.7	9.4	11.1
334	244	Robert Jenkins	315	+1.1	31.3	9.9	4.4	11.1
59	50	Scruttons "A" S	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
234	192	Trotton Limited	192	—	15.1	7.9	7.4	12.7
23	8	Twinnock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinnock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.7	—	—
55	33	Unilever Ranga	99	-1.0	3.0	7.7	6.0	9.1
103	85	Walker Alexander	99	—	3.7	5.8	5.5	8.2
263	185	W & S Yeats	244	—	13.1	5.4	4.6	8.4



§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous day

RECENT ISSUES		Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering Sep 2000 (J33)		107
Allied Residential Real Estate Q3 (303)		20-7
ASQC 96% Cav Vols Ed 2000-4 (2100)		\$1024-4*
Cambridge Electronic Sep 2000 (73)		14
Calculus: College Physics Cum Pz		3 pms
Contact 100 Qtr		82-9
Cranach Group 96% Cav 1993-96 ("Par")		£311*
March 1998 Qtr Ed (240)		107
Mid West Int'l Real Pz 1987 ("1")		154
Mid Southern Wtr 96% Rd Pz 1988 ("1")		696
Minerva Technology Sep 2000 (73)		99
Paladino: Case Studies 1998 (319)		139
Sound Six Shields Wtr 96% Rd Pz 1987 ("1")		282*
Transit 96% Cav 1998-2000 (41)		107
Top Computing Technology 50p Qtr (21)		97
	Latest date of issue	
<b>RIGHTS ISSUES</b>		
ESQ (25% partly paid)	Dec 16	1654*
Reuben Shill Prospt (4752)	Apr 20	26
Excell (170)		26 pms
<p>* Issue prices in parentheses. ** Bz dividend.          * Issued by shareholder. * NH paid. a. 250 paid b. £10 paid. c. Fully paid. d. 250 paid. e. 250 paid. f. £20 paid. g. 250 paid.</p>		



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هكذا امت الأصيل











CHOICE



Michael Knowles: It Ain't Half Hot, Mum (BBC 1, 8.30 pm)

● **RIVER BRITANNIA (ITV, 8.30pm)** is what James Bellini has been working towards for years: a series to himself. As reporter and interviewer on economic and social matters, he was his spurs in programmes like *The Money Programme* and *Panorama*. In his six-part series everything from the aspects of the economy to the world of the 1940s. But why only the Forties? Did any film of the Forties, Sixties or Seventies carry more words per second? I doubt it. Knowles' film was a re-creating of the 1931 movie *The Front Page*, which had Adolphe Menjou as the newspaper editor and Pat O'Brien as the ace reporter. Knowles made the reporter a woman, Rosalind Russell, and the trick worked like a charm. The reporter became a man again (Jack Lemmon) in Billy Wilder's 1974 re-make with Walter Matthau playing the editor's role, filled memorably tonight by Cary Grant.

● **HIS GIRL FRIDAY (BBC2, 8.30pm)**, Howard Hawks' comedy, is often quoted as the first talking movie of the 1930s. But why only the Forties? Did any film of the Forties, Sixties or Seventies carry more words per second? I doubt it. Knowles' film was a re-creating of the 1931 movie *The Front Page*, which had Adolphe Menjou as the newspaper editor and Pat O'Brien as the ace reporter. Knowles made the reporter a woman, Rosalind Russell, and the trick worked like a charm. The reporter became a man again (Jack Lemmon) in Billy Wilder's 1974 re-make with Walter Matthau playing the editor's role, filled memorably tonight by Cary Grant.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: STEREO; \*BLACK AND WHITE; (C) REPEAT.

# Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davale

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Pace to Corrupt, 7.05 Ceremonies of Fascism, 7.30 Philosophy of Science (2), 1.12 Regional news (not London), 1.15 News and weather forecast, 1.30 Choice-Bloke Pictures to words that rhyme, with Carol Leader, 1.45 Closedown, 4.13 Regional news bulletin (not London), 4.20 Play School: Jean Watson's story, 4.30 Play School: Told by Bill Dwyer, Also on BBC 2 at 1.10, 4.45 Scooby Doo: Cartoon, Mine Your Own Business, 5.05 Newsround: presented by Paul McDowell, 5.30 We are the Champions: Scottish heat of the inter-schools competition, Camberton Grammar School, Lochgilphead High School, and Tarbert Secondary School, do battle (on field in pool) at Camberton Swimming Pool, Argyll. The special guest is Alan Wells, 5.40 News: read by Peter Woods, And weather, 5.55

### BBC 2

6.40 an Open University: The Dalriadan of Benfshire, 7.05 Computing: Files, 7.30 Maths: Convergence, 11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 1.20 (Peaceful) Pictures: Closedown at 11.25, 4.50 an Open University: Science and Evolution, 5.15 Silicon Solar Cells, 5.40 Development of the Piano, 6.05 Spring on Nations: Crows, Frigate, 6.30 Making Sense of Society, 6.55 Six Fifty-five Special: Songs from two pop stars who span three decades of pop music: Shakin' Stevens and Paul Jones.

### Thames

9.30 World Famous Fairy Tales: Cartoon version of Two Spotted Mermaid, 9.40 Cities: Melina Mercouri, the Greek actress gives a personal impression of Athens, 10.30 The Outsiders: Series about a veteran drifter and a young one. Today they get jobs at a luxury hotel (C), 11.20 A Rig: Comedy, How Australia rewarded its war heroes (C), 11.50 Barney Google and Sonny Smith: cartoon, 12.00 The Ark Stories: A biblical party for Mr Noah, 12.10 Stepping Stones: the story of The Gingerbread Man (C), 12.30 The Sullivan: Australian family story, 1.00 News from ITV, 1.20 Thames area news, 1.30 Summerdale Farm: Anne Brontë begins to feel the ground under his feet crumbling (C), 2.00 Here Today: Interview with Elaine Paige, star of *Evita* and, currently, of the musical *Les Miserables* in the West End. Also, the silk worms that will turn into Lady

Regional news magazines, 6.20 Nationwide: Stuart Hall, from Look North West in Manchester, presents the Grass Roots, 6.45 Holiday Report: Reports from the resorts and studio advice comment and information, 6.55 Bellamy's Backyard Safari: Third in the series of films in which a miniaturized David Bellamy explores the towering plant and animal life in an ordinary British garden. Tonight, on the garden pond and greenhouse garter, 7.25 Top of the Pops: The latest hit records, 8.00 Citizen Smith: Comedy series about a south London revolutionary (Robert Lindsay), The Popular Front returns to Tooting from jail, and Wolfe (Lindsay) hatches yet another plot, 8.30 It Ain't Half Hot Mum: Army comedy set in the wartime jungle of the Far East. This is the first in a new series. Tonight: How Bombarrier Beaumont (Melvyn Hayes) wins a medal for bravery, 8.50 News: the reader is Peter Woods, 9.25 The Good Old Days: Old-time musical hall, from the City Varieties Theatre, Leeds, John Inman sings 'Let's All Be Fairies', Other warblers are Vince Hill and Valerie Masteron. There is some juggling, from Teddy Pelfry and Patricia, The chairman, as ever, is Leonard Sachs, 10.15 The Royal International Horse Show: The Daily Mail and the Weekly Arena. There is £5,500 at stake, 11.15 News headlines, 11.25 Belle Universe: An investigation into the possibility that there might be intelligent life elsewhere in space, 12.05 Weather forecast.

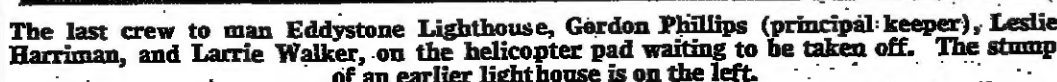
### Regions

6.45-7.15 Huddersfield, 7.15-7.45 Leeds, 7.45-8.15 Manchester, 8.15-8.45 Liverpool, 8.45-9.15 Newcastle, 9.15-9.45 Birmingham, 9.45-10.15 London, 10.15-10.45 Glasgow, 10.45-11.15 Cardiff, 11.15-11.45 Belfast, 11.45-12.15 London, 12.15-12.45 London, 12.45-1.15 London, 1.15-1.45 London, 1.45-2.15 London, 2.15-2.45 London, 2.45-3.15 London, 3.15-3.45 London, 3.45-4.15 London, 4.15-4.45 London, 4.45-5.15 London, 5.15-5.45 London, 5.45-6.15 London, 6.15-6.45 London, 6.45-7.15 London, 7.15-7.45 London, 7.45-8.15 London, 8.15-8.45 London, 8.45-9.15 London, 9.15-9.45 London, 9.45-10.15 London, 10.15-10.45 London, 10.45-11.15 London, 11.15-11.45 London, 11.45-12.15 London, 12.15-12.45 London, 12.45-1.15 London, 1.15-1.45 London, 1.45-2.15 London, 2.15-2.45 London, 2.45-3.15 London, 3.15-3.45 London, 3.45-4.15 London, 4.15-4.45 London, 4.45-5.15 London, 5.15-5.45 London, 5.45-6.15 London, 6.15-6.45 London, 6.45-7.15 London, 7.15-7.45 London, 7.45-8.15 London, 8.15-8.45 London, 8.45-9.15 London, 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**From Peter Nichols, Rome, July 22**

The Vatican's newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* went for the obvious last night and blamed the devil, but tonight it was more analytical mood. And a third of the paper saw the attacker's aim as "to cancel the voice which has been raised, and will still be raised strongly and loftily in defence of the elementary rights of every man, beginning from the weakest, the rejected and the most oppressed." Then comes the suggestion of disappointment: "There will be a verdict, which will become irreversible, but so many 'whys' will remain."



guished, its song. "The Eddystone Light", will still be sung: "My Father was the keeper of the Eddystone Light, He slept with a mermaid one fine night, From this union there came three, A porpoise, a porgy and the other was me."

Photographs by Brian Harris

**From Richard Ford, Belfast**

Mrs Dunlop was separated from her husband. Since her death, Denis and her other two

**By Craig Seton**

By Frances Gibb

with their mother, who was remanded on bail. The judge ordered that in any report of the proceedings, the children should not be identified.

The case had been committed to Kingston Crown Court after the defence elected trial by jury.

the juvenile courts and do not appear in the adult criminal courts. The exception is where the child is charged jointly with an adult. In such a case, the law allows the child to appear at the same court as the adult co-defendant.

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